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BELGRADE VIEWS CEMA ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

AU092144 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Dragan Colovic talk]

[Text] In recent weeks the economic difficulties faced by the East European socialist countries have been discussed more frequently and with a more critical intonation than ever before. The reason seems to lie primarily in that in these countries, too, economic problems have accumulated to such an extent that discussions of them cannot be avoided.

The first serious sign of alarm among experts and politicians was caused by the fall in economic growth rates which was accompanied by difficulties in procuring raw materials and energy, as well as by unfavorable results in agriculture because of several successive poor harvests. To this one must certainly add difficulties in the economic relations of some CEMA countries with the world. Romania and Poland have reached a particularly difficult position. Because of their export difficulties and shortage of foreign exchange, they are no longer in a position to repay debts as they fall due.

The deterioration of the general economic situation has provided the occasion for a revival of discussions in the Soviet Union and some other CEMA countries, like the discussions in the sixties, on the need to reform the existing economic machinery, the chief criticism of the existing economic system, which is based on a state regulation of the economy, is that it is not sufficiently flexible and efficient, which causes trouble particularly in competition with other economic systems in the world which, undoubtedly, are more successful in adjusting to new, more difficult international economic circumstances.

Since the economic difficulties in some CEMA countries also reflect on the development of their mutual relations, experts warn that difficulties will continue in the cooperation within the said group as long as the current strongly manifested presence of the state in directing the economy is not diminished and the work collectives are not granted wider opportunities for more autonomous operations.

In this context, it is indicated in professional and political circles that a CEMA summit may be held soon. Among other things it should carry out a thorough review of the situation and open up clearer horizons both in mutual cooperation and in relations with the world economy. This shows in its way that even the CEMA countries -- which regarded the world economic crisis as something that does not concern them -- pay increasing attention to world economy developments. In practice, this means that the truth is being recognized that nobody can live in isolation, not even the CEMA countries. Having for years kept away from the working of economic laws in the world economic scene and not respecting them sufficiently in their internal development and mutual relations, these countries deluded themselves that the storms of the world economic crisis will pass them by. This delusion, or better illusion, is now being shattered, in a way, with a vengeance.

CEMA FOOD INDUSTRY COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS

AU161505 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, Nov 16 (BTA) -- The 39th sitting of the standing CMEA committee on cooperation in the field of the food industry opened here today.

It is attended by delegations (led by ministers, deputy ministers, chairmen and state secretaries of the respective ministries and departments) of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Representatives of Yugoslavia and of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen are also attending as observers.

The participants were greeted by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent Bulgarian representative with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. In his speech he underlined the great use of the cooperation in the food industry among the CMEA member-countries.

He emphasized that in the socialist countries and ever greater importance is being attached to increasing the quanitity of the foodstuffs and to raising their quality and assortment. There exist enormous reserves for resolving the questions pertaining to the raw material base. There is a need for continuous transfer of new equipment and technology into practice with a view to raising the efficiency of production.

Mr Andrey Lukanov said that for the time being the main needs in foodstuffs would still be solved locally in the countries themselves. At the same time the cooperation and integration between the CMEA member-states in this sphere will become greater and deeper.

Mr Andrey Lukanov emphasized that Bulgaria had scored great successes in the food industry. She satisfies her domestic needs fully and exports foodstuffs annually to the tune of 2 milliard transferable rubles. 80 percent of this export is earmarked for the socialist countries.

CSSR CSCE DELEGATE ADDRESSES MADRID MEETING

LD162116 Prague CTK in English 1734 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Madrid [no dateline as received] -- In spite of all the effort exerted by delegations of socialist countries, the Madrid meeting of the CSCE has so far failed to achieve its goal -- to accomplish the work on a document that would, as a continuation of the Helsinki Final Act, strengthen the certainty of nations, head of the Czechoslovak delegation Ilja Hulinsky said here Tuesday.

Addressing a plenary session of the Madrid meeting, Ilja Hulinsky stated that the Czechoslovak delegation appreciates the proposal submitted by nonaligned and neutral countries on December 16, 1981, and considers it a basis for a successful conclusion of the meeting. It has certain comments and suggestions on its provisions but is ready for a constructive debate about them. At present, it is most important to center the effort of all participants in the meeting on those parts of the proposal which have not been agreed on yet. It is useless to continue talks on formulations already approved by all delegates as well as to submit such proposals which would be unacceptable for other sovereign participants in the meeting, Ilja Hulinsky said.

The Czechoslovak delegation has come to Madrid for constructive and serious talks, Ilja Hulinsky said expressing regret over the obstructions sought by some Western delegations as reflected in their attempts to abuse the present internal problems of Poland for complicating the course of the Madrid meeting.

Czechoslovakia is resolutely against all actions which should degrade agreements signed in the post-war period, break the Helsinki Final Act, political dialogue and contacts between European states, trade, economic and scientific-technical contacts in Europe, or interfere in the internal affairs of states and apply discriminatory measures against socialist countries.

By a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting Czechoslovakia understands the adoption of such a document which would respect the interests of all participants, offer new impulses for the development of cooperation in all spheres, and particularly contribute towards strengthening security and peace on the European Continent. It should comprise an agreement on the further implementation of the Final Act, and a decision to call a European conference on measures towards strengthening confidence and security and on disarmament in Europe.

The Czechoslovak ambassador stressed that at present the world cannot be easily frozen in a new wave of cold war as the situation in the world has substantially changed and the strength of socialist countries has brought about a change in the balance of forces in the international arena in favour of peace and progress.

RZECZPOSPOLITA COMMENTS ON MADRID CSCE MEETING

LD111734 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Nov -- "The key argument recurring in statements by representatives of West European states was -- in their opinion -- the introduction of martial law in Poland. Under this argument the situation in our country is to be the main reason for the deteriorated atmosphere in international cooperation and the main obstacle on the road to a successful end of the meeting's work," wrote RZECPOSPOLITA today, commenting on the resumption of the CSCE meeting in Madrid.

"Those who bear the blame for the deteriorated atmosphere are the ones for whom international dialogue, broad cooperation and decreased arms race and tension in the world are obstacles to the accomplishment of their own particular aims. The blame is borne by the states from whose territories radio stations broadcast many hours' programmes every day. They are to produce destability in Poland," the daily observed.

"Those actions are flagrantly contrary to the principles of relations between states determined by the international law, the U.N. Charter and the CSCE Final Act. They are taken under auspices and with the broad endorsement of the U.S. and other anti-detente forces in the West which intend to eliminate from the political life of Europe all those positive elements of cooperation and detente which initiated the process started in Helsinki 10 years ago," the daily concluded.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS U.S. STAND ON CSCE

LD020920 Prague CTK in English 0813 GMT 2 Nov

[Text] Prague -- A successful outcome of the Madrid meeting resuming its session on November 9 would not at all suit the foreign policy of the United States, which is aimed against detente, against everything positive that the Final Act of the all-European conference had brought Europe and the world, RUDE PRAVO commented today.

Reacting to the statement by head of the U.S. delegation in Madrid Max Kampelmann, published by the West German paper SUDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, that no progress can be achieved at the meeting unless the socialist countries make concessions in humanitarian questions, which means, RUDE PRAVO said, unless the socialist countries submit themselves to psychological war and organized subversion directed against the foundations of their system. [sentence as received]

The daily said that the majority of the participants are in favour of progress and success of the meeting. The socialist countries regard the draft final document as balanced and generally acceptable. A different situation is in Washington whose approach to the Madrid meeting could be characterized by the notorious slogan "The worse, the better."

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SESSION TO CONVENE 22 NOV

AU161120 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1100 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Decree to convene the first session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly:

In accordance with Articles 68 and 77 of the Constitution, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has decided to convene the first session of the 10th legislature on Monday, 22 November 1982, at 1000 hours.

This decree comes into force immediately.

Tirana, 16 November 1982

Decree No. 6659

[Signed] Haxhi Lleshi and Xhafer Spahiu

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS COMMUNIQUE ON 17 NOV QUAKE

AU180943 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 18 Nov 82

["Communique of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the Damage Caused by the Earthquake of November 17, 1982 and the Measures Taken for the Liquidation of Its Consequences" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 18 (ATA) -- On November 17, 1982 at 0041 hours, a strong earthquake of 4.9 points on Richter scale and with maximal intensity up to 7 Mercalli scale, having its epicenter in the area of Roskovec, Fier District, hit the districts of Fier, Lushnje and Berat. It was also felt in the districts of Vlore, Skrapar, Sarande, Tirana, Shkoder and Diber.

One man was killed and 12 others were injured from this earthquake.

Great damage was caused in particular in the districts of Fier, Berat and Lushnje. There was damaged a total number of 6800 dwelling houses, of which about 1100 have become uninhabited, 1700 have been damaged gravely and 400 have had a medium or slight damage. There were also damaged 167 socio-cultural and economic objects of which 17 have become unuseful, 76 have been damaged gravely and 74 have a medium or slight damage.

The party and state organs in the districts and the respective ministries have organized staffs for the liquidation of the consequences. Immediate measures were taken to come to assistance to the injured people, the accomodation of those whose houses have been damaged and the liquidation of other consequences of the earthquake.

The Council of Ministers created a special government commission and set the tasks that all the consequences of this earthquake be fully liquidated and everything be in order within December 1982, on the eve of the new year 1983.

The Council of Ministers is fully convinced that our working masses, led by the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, relying on the vitality of our socialist order, the solidarity of our people and the rich experience gained in the overcoming of such natural calamities, the consequences of this strong earthquake, too, will be liquidated before the set time limit.

AMNESTY DECREE ON 70TH ANNIVERSARY PUBLISHED

AU162115 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 11 Nov 82 p 4

["Decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of national independence, taking into consideration the further consolidation of the socialist order, the country's sound moral-political state, the steel-like unity of the people around the party and the strengthening of the international position of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and in order to help those citizens who have committed penal acts to take an active part in the political, economic and social life for the benefit of the country,

in accordance with Article 77 of the Constitution,

at the suggestion of the Council of Ministers,

the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has decided:

Article 1

1. To amnesty all persons condemned with deprivation of freedom up to 5 years, condemned with reeducation through work, with a fine, or conditionally sentenced;

2. To amnesty all persons condemned with deprivation of freedom up to 8 years for crimes stipulated by Article 55/1 of the penal code (agitation and propaganda against the state), including cases when other penal acts have been comitted in addition to these crimes, carrying penalties of up to 5 years' deprivation of freedom;

3. To amnesty all persons condemned with deprivation of freedom who still have to serve up to 1 year of their sentence on the day this decree comes into force;

4. To amnesty all persons condemned for military penal acts;

5. To amnesty all condemned persons up to the age of 18 years, with the exception of those condemned for crimes stipulated in Articles 83 and 84 (murder) and 65 and 102 (robbery) of the penal code;

6. To amnesty all condemned women over the age of 45 years, with the exception of those who have been condemned for crimes stipulated in Article 62 of the penal code (appropriation of socialist property on a large scale) with deprivation of more than 15 years of freedom;

7. To amnesty all condemned women with children up to 10 years of age, with the exception of those condemned for crimes stipulated in Article 62 of the penal code (appropriation of socialist property on a large scale) with more than 15 years of deprivation of freedom;

8. To amnesty all condemned women who are pregnant;

9. To amnesty all condemned men of 60 years of age and above;

10. To reduce by one-fourth the remaining time to be served by all persons condemned for terms of more than 5 years' deprivation of freedom;

11. To reduce by one-third any remaining sum owed as compensation by those persons who have been ordered by the court to repay the state or economic organizations for damage caused in the course of penal acts committed;

12. To restore the right to vote or to exercise a determined activity or skill to all those persons condemned with the deprivation of these rights and who have previously served their main sentence or have been or are being amnestied under this decree;

13 . To cease penal prosecutions in all cases under investigation, in all cases not yet examined by the courts, and in all charges made to these organs pertaining to penal acts committed up to the date when this decree enters in force, for which the penal code stipulates a sentence of up to 5 years' deprivation of freedom or any other lesser sentence (with the exception of those cases under investigation or charges pertaining to crimes that are not amnestied in accordance with point 14 of this decree) as well as all cases related to points 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of this decree;

14. The following do not benefit from this broad amnesty:

A) persons condemned in accordance with articles 47 (betrayal of the country), with the exception of "GJ"; 48 (espionage); 50 (terrorist acts); 51 (organizing of armed bands or participation in such bands); 52 (diversion); 53 (sabotage); 55, second paragraph (agitation and propaganda against the state with particularly severe consequences); 57 (the forming of a counterrevolutionary organization or participation in it); and 58 (pre-liberation hostile activity) of the penal code, with the exception of those stipulated in point 3 of this decree.

B) persons who have previously been sentenced by court decision for penal acts of the same kind or nature, with the exception of those stipulated in point 3 of this decree.

Article 2

All persons who, benefiting from this amnesty, are released from the place where they are serving their sentences, are to go to the place of their residence and work wherever the country needs them, that they may become worthy citizens of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania through work. To this end society and the state organs are to give them the necessary assistance.

Article 3

The Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Supreme Court and the Office of the Prosecutor General are charged with the implementation of this decree.

Article 4

This decree enters into force on 15 November 1982.

On behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

[Signed] Secretary: Xhafer Spahiu

Chairman: Haxhi Lleshi

ZERI: POPULLIT MARKS AWP FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

AU081529 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 8 Nov 82

["The Albanian People Celebrate the 41st Anniversary of the Founding of the Party of Labour of Albania [AWP] -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 8 (ATA) -- 41 years have gone by since the day when, in the conditions of the savage fascist occupation, Comrade Enver Hoxha and a handful of Albanian communists, founded the Communist Party of Albania (today the Party of Labour of Albania) in Tirana on November 8, 1941.

Numerous activities were organized throughout the country on the occasion of this anniversary. They echoed the glorious road traversed by the Party of Labour of Albania since its founding to our days and the magnificent successes scored by the Albanian people under its leadership with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head in the socialist construction and the defence of the homeland.

The newspapers publish editorials and social pages devoted to this important event. The editorial of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT entitled "Party Tested in Revolution, Tempered in Battles", reads among others.

The founding of the Communist Party of Albania by Comrade Enver Hoxha on November 8, 1941 is a remarkable event of vital importance for our people. It was the party which, under the leadership of the dear son of the people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, led the people in the popular revolution, which gave them the freedom and the people's power, the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

All the great victories in all the fields are indissolubly linked with the name of the Party of Labour of Albania.

The source of all victories in the socialist construction and the most reliable guarantee in the brilliant future we are building, ZERI I POPULLIT continues, lies in the sole and indivisible leadership of the party. It has never bartered with the principles, but it has always stood loyal to the revolutionary doctrine of Marxism-Leninism, has defended it consistently, making a valuable contribution to the theory and practice of the revolution. The exemplary vitality of our party has its source in the unflinching loyalty to Marixsm-Leninism and its creative implementation in the concrete conditions of our country. Our valiant people, with their heroic party at the head, waging a tit-for-tat struggle against U.S.-led imperialism, against Soviet and Chinese social-imperialism and all the reaction, and against revisionism of all hues, are on the forefront of the barricades of the class struggles together with the proletarians and genuine communists, together with all the peoples who are fighting for national and social liberation, for socialism.

Our party, ZERI I POPULLIT stresses further on, has always come out victorious, because it has always waged the class struggle correctly, has established steel ties with the masses, has always based itself on the people, in their strength and creative abilities, has firmly united them round its correct line and has consistently implemented the mass line in all its activity. The enemies have striven to hatch up plots, to detach the people and the working class from their vanguard, but the old and new enemies have not succeeded and will never succeed in doing this. The unity of the people has stood and stands like a granite rock. All the internal and external enemies have broken and will break their neck in front this unity.

While all of us look forward and celebrate with joy the day of the founding of our beloved party, while all of us go with tighten ranks and with enthusiasm to the elections of the deputies to the People's Assembly, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT continues, tidings are coming in from all the fronts of production informing of the fresh successes, the high results recorded in all the fields.

In conclusion ZERI I POPULLIT stresses: The 41 year long road of the party and the 38 years of Socialist Albania are glorious. The victories are innumerable. But the enemies have not given up their weapons. They try to find and create cracks in our ranks. As always, in the future too, these attempts will fail with shame. Our people have made their own the militant appeal: "Work and Vigilance" and they are scoring all-round victories. They will score other, still greater victories by tightening more and more their ranks round their heroic party and the beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

SHKODER, KRUJE DISTRICTS REPORT HARVEST PROGRESS

AU092131 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Summary] Comrade Enver Hoxha has received the following letter from the party aktiv of Shkoder District:

Dear Comrade Enver, we are happy to report to you that the agricultural workers of Shkoder District fulfilled the corn production plan over the whole area of 8,015 hectares. Some 55 quintals per hectare of corn were harvested. This is 12 quintals per hectare more than last year. The fulfillment of the corn production plan is an important success because this crop is significant in our agricultural production and our district specializes in its produciton. Various cooperatives achieved extremely high results in corn production.

During this period, good results were also achieved in the livestock sector. Those results are connected with the further mobilization of our districts livestock workers following the distinguished examples of certain individuals. The 10-month plan for meat, egg and wool production was fulfilled. On a district scale 3,800 quintals of milk above the plan were produced, which was 16,330 quintals more than last year. Also the export plans for vegetables and grapes were fulfilled.

High results were also achieved by the district's working class. The 10-month general industrial production plan was fulfilled. The volume of geological work, turnover of goods, communal services, budget income, net incomes of enterprises and other things were fulfilled. We promise you that the workers of our district will stand at the front to realize the Eighth AWP Congress tasks and will meet the November festivities with greater successes.

Likewise Enver Hoxha has received the following letter from the Kruje District AWP Committee:

Dear Comrade Enver, we are especially pleased to report to you that the Kruje workers have fulfilled the corn production and procurement plan. Corn production over the whole area reached 53 quintals per hectare as against the planned 51.5 quintals. This year we surpassed the wheat and corn production plans, thus resulting in 70,000 quintals of grain more than last year. The annual plan for vegetables, fruits, and grapes production was fulfilled. Milk and egg production plans were surpassed. Wheat sowing has also been completed.

Achievements have also been made in other sectors of the economy. General industrial production was overfulfilled by all economic enterprises by 9 million leks. The new historical museum 'Gjergj Kastrioti Skenderbeu' has increased our pride in the party and our unbounded love for you. This museum will contribute to the patriotic and revolutionary education of workers, especially the young ones.

NARODNA ARMIYA DISCUSSES WEI GUOQING DISMISSAL

AU131310 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 11 Nov 82 p 4

[Ivan Peev article: "The 'Rift' Remains"]

[Text] The Chinese mass media's overstated evaluations of the 12th CPC Congress have not yet ceased, but a new campaign has been unleashed against the factionists within the party and the army. It was announced on 14 October [date as published] in Beijing that Wei Guoqing, the director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, had been relieved of his post. The reason was explained as due to the extremely leftist views of the general. Since this meant the elimination of the second in command in the military hierarchy, the task was accomplished on the personal order of Deng Xiaoping, who had been confirmed in his position as chairman of the powerful Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and on the instruction of Chen Yun -- the chairman of the newly established Central Commission for Discipline Inspection attached to the CPC Central Committee, who is also the chief ideologist of the economic program. As a matter of fact, there had been rumors since the end of September that Wei would be replaced by Yu Qiuli.

Is the case of a surviving military official and adherent to the radical faction an isolated case? Obviously such is not the case. This can rather be described as a new clash between the radicals and the center people, on the one hand, and the reformers, headed by Deng Xiaoping, on the other. We can judge the strength of this clash by an unprecedented article published on 30 September in a Shanghai newspaper that criticizes the style and methods of the "third modernization." Another article denied this by explaining that Wei Guoqing is behind the aforementioned article and by saying that it had been published despite the fact that it had not been coordinated with the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau. According to AP, the published denial and the overt attack against Deng in the press are proofs of a "pending conflict between certain leftwing elements within the army and the moderate party circles." The Shanghai newspaper that published the denial stated that "there are minorities within the party and the army that are under the disastrous influence of extreme leftwing ideas."

An analysis of such facts demonstrates that a new campaign, conducted by Deng Xiaoping, is taking place following the party congress. It is aimed at a definite purge of leftwing party and army ranks elements. A geographical briefing shows that such "leftwing trends of thought" are spread throughout all military districts of the country; consequently, this answers the first question of whether Wei Guoqing is concerned or whether there is a question of a "minority" (this being quite a flexible term in China).

The fact is indicative that it is precisely in the army where Deng's prestige and influence are supposed to be the greatest that the contradictions remain. There is also the question of whether or not unity is threatened and a controversy exists between the party and the army. As early as 1977 a series of national conferences was held with the participation of 800 high ranking party and military officials. At these conferences the point of view prevailed in the long run that it was extremely necessary to implement the "third modernization." Now the principles of the modernization are being questioned because certain circles within the People's Liberation Army who were appointed to various posts during the Cultural Revolution and during the period following it have the feeling that their positions are in danger. However, officers who are disappointed with the slow pace of modernization also belong to this group.

There is a group that is against excessive technological involvement of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in importing Western combat equipment and against the army's dependence upon foreign military suppliers.

If the Chinese assertions about partially "cutting down" the military budget because of domestic economic difficulties are to be accepted as true, there are obviously dissatisfied people among those who supported Deng and Hua Guofeng at the beginning. They are against the categorical demand that priority should be given to the needs of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. This new campaign within the armed forces is by no means the last one. It only suggests the fragility and problematic character of that ideological unity that was so widely advertised at the 12th CPC Congress in 1977.

FILIPOV, OTHERS RECEIVE NIGERIAN DELEGATION

AU141419 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] A Nigerian delegation led by Iro Dan Musa, minister of capital development, has paid a visit to Bulgaria. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Iro Dan Musa. Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and architecture, was also present. The Nigerian delegation also had talks at the Ministry of Construction and Architecture with Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation; Yanko Markov, minister of forests and forest industry; and with Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee. Talks on expanding the cooperation between our country and Nigeria were held. The guests were also received by Andrey Lukanov and Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers.

LUKANOV RECEIVES CUBAN FOOD INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU161241 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1200 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] On 16 November Comrade Andrey Lukanov received Alejandro Iglesias Roca, Cuba's minister of food industry. The meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was also attended by Manuel Lorenzo Eustaquio Remedios, Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 21-25 NOV

AU162135 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, Nov 17 (BTA) -- Mr Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, member of the National Assembly of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, will pay an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria, November 21 through 25, 1982, at the invitation of Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria.

TANZANIAN PREMIER TO VISIT END OF NOVEMBER

AU172052 Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, Nov 17 (BTA) -- The prime minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mr Cleopa Msuya, will pay an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria at the end of November, 1982, at the invitation of his Bulgarian counterpart, Mr Grisha Filipov.

FATHERLAND FRONT MESSAGE TO ANDROPOV PUBLISHED

AU171425 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 16 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee:

Dearest Comrade Andropov,

The Fatherland Front National Council, expressing the thoughts and feelings of Fatherland Front members in Bulgaria most ardently and fraternally greets you on the occasion of your election to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

With all our hearts and souls we wish you, dearest Yuriy Andropov, vigorous health, strength and energy, so that you may continue the great Lenin's cause, in the further construction of communist society in your glorious motherland, so that you may make your invaluable contribution to the struggle for peace and social progress throughout the world.

May the pure and sacred Bulgarian-Soviet friendship continue to strengthen also in the future and may it prosper for the sake of our two fraternal peoples' happiness and prosperity, for the sake of the triumph of the noble communist ideals.

Signed: The Fatherland Front National Council

LUKANOV WRITES PRAISE OF LEONID BREZHNEV

AU171543 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 16 Nov 82 p 1

[Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers: "An Exceptional Personality Has Left Us"]

[Text] The spontaneous reaction of broad public circles throughout the world to the death of the first leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state has confirmed what tremendous prestige and respect Leonid Ilich enjoyed among millions of people on the globe. The interests of peace and social progress were always the main goal of his activities and this was something that the peoples, with their unmistakable instinct, immediately felt and appreciated.

Leonid Brezhnev left a deep mark in the history of cooperation among the fraternal countries belonging to the socialist community. He accomplished great deeds for the consolidation of comprehensive mutual cooperation among them in their political, defense, ideological and other activities. The problems of economic cooperation and further development of socialist economic integration were issues to which he devoted his unrelenting attention. At the 26th CPSU Congress he established the necessity of transition to a new stage of economic integration and he proposed to convene a summit meeting of CEMA member-countries' leaders. The specific ideas submitted by Leonid Ilich to the 26th CPSU Congress became the basis of the preparatory work for this conference and they, undoubtedly, will play a decisive role in mapping out the decisions of this conference.

Leonid Ilich was a great and sincere friend of the Bulgarian people. He highly appreciated the relations of most sincere, pure mutual affection and of close cooperation existing between our two parties and peoples. Together with Comrade Todor Zhivkov he laid down the foundations and marked the beginning of a new stage in Bulgarian-Soviet relations -- the stage of the comprehensive drawing closer together. There is no doubt that this historical initiative will exert an ever-increasing beneficial effect upon our socioeconomic development from year to year and from 5-year plan period to 5-year plan period, and that it will assert itself as one of the main forces promoting the ascending progress of Bulgaria toward communism.

HUSAK BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO AUSTRIA 17 NOV

Itinerary Published

AU171249 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 17 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Vienna (APA) -- This morning, Wednesday, Gustav Husak, CSSR head of state and party, will arrive in Vienna for a 3-day official visit. This is the first visit by a Czechoslovak head of state since 1920. He is accompanied by Foreign Minister Chnoupek, Foreign Trade Minister Urban and Kucera, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly.

Husak will have talks with his host President Kirchschlaeger and with Chancellor Kreisky. There will also be an exchange of ideas with the provincial governors of the provinces bordering on the CSSR -- Kery (Burgenland), Ludwig (Lower Austria) and Ratzenboeck (Upper Austria). On Friday the guest will lay a wreath at the Czechoslovak monument in the former concentration camp of Mauthausen and will then visit the Voest-Alpine corporation. From Linz Husak will fly home.

During the visit five agreements will also be signed.

Arrival Reported

AU171207 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Czechoslovak President Husak arrived for a 3-day state visit to Austria. The program provides for talks with President Kirchschlaeger and Chancellor Kreisky as well as a visit to Voest in Linz. During the visit five bilateral agreements will be signed, including an agreement in connection with nuclear powerplants near the border. Husak said regarding his trip that the CSSR is interested in good-neighborly relations with Austria and in deepening the contacts: Religious freedom and civil rights are guaranteed in the CSSR by the Constitution and we try to fully guarantee them in practice.

Discussions Begin

LD172328 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Vienna (CETEKA correspondents) -- Presidents Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger of Austria discussed here on Wednesday possibilities of further development of bilateral relations and effort of the two countries to help safeguard peace.

The talks were opened shortly after Gustav Husak arrived and Rudolf Kirschschlaeger gave for him a luncheon at which they began exchanging views, also on topical international issues.

After his meeting with Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Gustav Husak, and other members of the Czechoslovak delegation went to the Vienna town hall where they were awaited by the mayor of the city and Premier of the Vienna Land Government Leopold Gratz.

In his speech, Leopold Gratz emphasized the importance of cooperation and peaceful coexistence in Europe, and the implementation of the Helsinki conference Final Act. He pointed at the very good relations existing many years between Vienna and Prague, and said that not all possibilities of their promotion have been exhausted.

In his reply, President Husak appreciated relations between Vienna and Prague, especially in the sphere of exchanging experience of large cities and cultural relations which are also of political significance, as they help good neighborly relations and cooperation.

Kirschlaeger Dinner Toast

LD180020 Prague CTK in English 2119 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Vienna (CETEKA correspondents) -- "I am convinced that your visit to Austria, Mr President, will be a valuable contribution to the creation of fruitful relations of good neighbourhood between the Austrian Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. It is also an expression of our joint will to work for peaceful development in Europe and the world."

This was stressed here Wednesday night by Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger when he proposed a toast at a dinner he gave in honour of the visiting Czechoslovak delegation, headed by President Gustav Husak.

Besides the Czechoslovak delegation, the dinner was attended by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, and other officials.

Rudolf Kirchschlaeger said that Gustav Husak's visit was the first paid officially by a supreme official of the Czechoslovak state to Austria. This is "an expression of both sides' awareness that, responsible to our nations and other states in Europe, we have embarked upon the road of seeking solution to all questions which have been burdening us for decades, for historical reasons or reasons stemming from the difference in our social systems," he said.

Rudolf Kirchschlaeger went on to state Austria is determined to apply in all spheres a policy of peace, stability and easing tension, and thus to contribute to a peaceful future of Central Europe. This policy also embraces Austria's efforts for successful implementation of the conclusions of the CSCE, and for its further fruitful process, for instance at the current meeting in Madrid.

"We also exert every effort to assert a halt to the arms race - its control and efficient steps towards disarmament with preservation of the military balance. We must all regret that this endeavour has so far yielded negligible results."

The president stressed that "Austria regards as essential strict observance of all norms of international law, especially that rejecting the use of force and threat of force in inter-state relations."

Rudolf Kirchschlaeger appreciated the fact that a number of positive elements have been apparent in Austrian-Czechoslovak relations in the recent period.

Cooperation in the economic sphere has been intensified and the goods exchange has grown in recent years. Austria's opportunity for cooperation in various Czechoslovak projects justifies the hope that this cooperation will be promoted despite the complicated economic situation in the world.

"Much has been done for our fruitful and good neighborly relations, but I am convinced that much can still be done for their further development," the president said and stressed the importance of personal contacts between the population of the two countries.

Husak Dinner Speech

LD172348 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Austria: Rudolf Kirchachaeger, the federal president and his wife hosted a festive dinner in the state rooms of the Vienna Hofburg in honor of their distinguished guest, Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

It was also attended by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade; Bohuslav Kucera, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly; and Milan Kadnar, Czechoslovak ambassador in the Republic of Austria.

On the Austrian side, the following were present: Bruno Kerisky, Federal Chancellor; Willibald Pahr, minister of foreign affairs, and other members of the government; Anton Berger, chairman of the Federal Council; Heinz Fischer, chairman of the parliamentary group of the ruling Socialist Party of Austria, Heinz Weinberger, ambassador of the Republic of Austria in Czechoslovakia, and other representatives.

Gustav Husak and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger made toasts at the dinner. Gustav Husak, president of the republic began by expressing his sincere gratitude for the invitation to visit the Republic of Austria and for the warm welcome in Vienna. He said further: This visit is the first official meeting of the highest representatives of our states on the soil of Austria.

We have an opportunity to continue our fruitful dialogue which began 3 years ago when you, Mr President, visited Czechoslovakia. I remember your words then, to the effect that we have to look for a way which, in an unbiased manner and without prejudice, makes possible real multilateral cooperation regardless of existing sociopolitical differences.

We value the fact that the development of relations between our countries over the last decade bears out the usefulness and mutual advantage of normal relations and a cooperation between states with different social systems. (?This proves) that regardless of existing differences we have important interests in common which form a good basis for the continuation of mutual relations and useful dialogue even in the current complex international conditions. We are convinced that goodneighborly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation are of benefit for both our states and contribute to the striving of European peoples to ensure a peaceful life, Gustav Husak stressed.

We sincerely desire that our talks with you, Mr President, with the federal chancellor and with other political representatives of the Republic of Austria will become a new important impulse to the further deepening of mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries.

Since your visit to Czechoslovakia we have advanced in our mutual relations. The usefulness of contacts at senior and summit levels has been confirmed. The businesslike and productive meetings of premiers, foreign ministers and other government officials of our countries have fully proved themselves.

We are pleased with the fact that during the current visit important agreements will be signed which will complement the broad legal agreements on which relations between our states are based, Gustav Husak said, and continued: We welcome the fact that we are succeeding in developing economic cooperation satisfactorily, on the whole. It holds an important place in our mutual relations. We consider the trade agreement signed last year to be a good impulse to the further development of mutual trade. We are convinced that the preconditions exist for a further, mutually advantageous development of economic contacts. We also want to develop further contacts in the sphere of culture, education and sport which promote mutual understanding and strengthen trust between the peoples of both our countries.

It is pleasing that our mutual relations have also continued to develop in recent years when the international situation has grown very much more complex, when some forces in the world are overtly casting doubts on the beneficial influence of the policy of detente.

We are very pleased that our first talks today with representatives of the Republic of Austria already point to an identity of views on the fact that in the present time no task is more important than the struggle for the preservation of peace, for the continuation of the process of relaxation of tension and for disarmament, Gustav Husak emphasized.

In solving these vitally important questions Czechoslovakia proceeds consistently from the principles of the tried and tested policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The foreign policy of our state actively contributes to the endeavor for the adoption of constructive measures which will promote an improvement in the international atmosphere and speed up the attainment of concrete results in the process of disarmament. In this endeavor we value all steps which will result in a reduction of the threat of war and a strengthening of mutual trust.

Gustav Husak said further: We welcome the opening of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons, as well as the negotiations on medium-range missiles in Europe. We hope that these negotiations will lead to the adoption of effective disarmament measures which will consistently respect the principles of equality and equal security of both sides taking part in the talks, and of their allies.

In Czechoslovakia, we value highly the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union. We actively support the constructive Soviet proposals which are guided by a sincere striving for positive results in the further development of the process of detente, to reduce the threat of war, to solve open international questions by peaceful means and to resolve crisis situations, Comrade Husak said. He went on: It is most urgent that all who want to preserve and further strengthen the process of detente [words indistinct]. It would be difficult for further development in Europe if all that has been achieved by the European states through strenuous efforts at the conference is lost. We are convinced that the more complex the international conditions the more the lasting significance of the Final Act comes to the fore. We consider as most urgent at the present moment the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting by the adoption of a comprehensive and balanced document. This is a goal which Czechoslovakia will consistently pursue, also at the present stage of the talks.

We appraise as positive the constructive approach of Austria and other neutral and nonaligned states to the talks in Madrid. We attribute particular importance to the Madrid meeting adopting a decision on the convocation and mandating of a conference which will discuss measures to strengthen confidence, security and disarmament in Europe.

In conclusion, Gustav Husak expressed the conviction that this visit will contribute to the further constructive development of goodneighborly, friendly relations between the two states, to the deepening of mutually advantageous cooperation, to the promotion of an atmosphere of trust in Europe and to the strengthening of peace.

PROTESTS, DEMONSTRATIONS MARK HUSAK VISIT

AU172042 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Gustav Husak's presence in Austria has touched off several demonstrations. These are chiefly aimed against the human rights situation in Czechoslovakia.

The Amnesty International organization for assistance to prisoners has asked Chancellor Kreisky to intervene in favor of three Czechoslovak dissidents whom it is patronizing. One of these is historian Karel Bartosek, a signer of Charter 77, a document which, referring to the Helsinki Final Act, requests the observance of human rights guaranteed by the law in the CSSR. Bartosek in a letter has asked head of state Husak to permit him and his daughter to travel to France where his wife and two of his children are already living.

The problem of family unification also was the concern of Czechoslovak writer Pavel Kohout, expatriated from Czechoslovakia in 1979. He flew this morning from Zurich to Prague without a visa to obtain permission for his daughter to leave the country. Kohout was able to talk to his daughter in the transit room of the Prague airport for a quarter of an hour. He has since returned to Zurich. At a press conference in Vienna Jelena, Pavel Kohout's wife, read a statement by her husband. Kohout wants his flight to Prague and the attempt to see his daughter to be regarded as a protest against the -- as he puts it -- inhuman and absurd policy of separating families. At the same time he appealed to Prague authorities to absolve writer Vaclav Havel, sentenced to 5 years imprisonment, of serving at least the last year. Pavel Kohout saw his daughter Teresa for the last time 3 years ago. She must earn her living as a cleaning woman.

Kohout's flight to Prague was not the only sign of protest today. Catholic theology students organized a rally against the suppression of the church in the CSSR at Vienna's Saint Stephen's Square today. A cross in a block of ice was placed there to symbolize the situation of the Christians in our neighboring country. The protest was specifically aimed against the fact that, despite legally safeguarded freedom of religion, the training of priests is controlled by the state and hence impeded. Currently only five of the 13 bishop's seats in Czechoslovakia are filled. The rally will end with a prayer in Saint Stephen's Cathedral.

Austrian opponents to a nuclear power also exploited Gustav Husak's state visit for a demonstration against the nuclear powerplants in the CSSR which are close to the border. The Dukovany reactor is located some 40 kilometers from the Austrian state border. A planned information agreement with the CSSR, which envisages a fast notification of Austria in the case of reactor defects, was criticized as inadequate by the nuclear power opponents, among whom was the Young Socialists' chief, Cap.

Mlynar Sees Husak Demise

AU171808 Vienna KURIER in German 17 Nov 82 p 5

[Erich Grolig interview with Zdenek Mlynar, CPCZ Central Committee secretary during the Dubcek era: "Mlynar: Husak's Days Are Already Numbered" -- date and place not given]

[Text] KURIER: Could Husak's visit trigger the mechanisms that would make possible a rapproachement between Veinna and Prague in the near future similar to the rapprochement perhaps between Vienna and Budapest?

Mlynar: In my opinion it is a purely formal affair which will not yield anything.

KURIER: Husak's visit to Vienna is -- after his trip to Bonn -- the second trip of the CSSR state head to the West. Is this not an indication of Husak's aspirations for detente between East and West?

Mlynar: These two trips are the only thing Husak has done during his time for a detente policy. But with Brezhnev's death his era also comes to an end.

KURIER: Do you think that Husak's days as state and party head are numbered?

Mlynar: In any case his days as a party chief are because he was nothing but Brezhnev's governor. He possibly may remain for some time in office as a state president -- as a sort of figurehead.

KURIER: Who would become his successor in the party?

Mlynar: I give great chances to Milos Jakes. He was chairman of the Central Auditing Commission in the Dubcek era and is a Politburo member. He is one of the technocrats who will set the economy going after Husak.

MARGARET THATCHER SEEN TO TAKE 'COLD WAR STANCE'

LD180018 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] The session of the so-called Atlantic assembly, which comprises selected parliamentary deputies of the North Atlantic Treaty member-countries' parliaments, opened today in London with a speech by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Our London correspondent Karel Stary reports:

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher did not leave those present in any doubt as to the fact that she is not prepared to react positively to the words of the new general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yuriy Andropov, to the effect that the Soviet Union is willing to cooperate with all countries to improve the international atmosphere. In her second unusually sharp anti-Soviet speech within the last 3 days she, on the contrary, exhorted the parliamentarians of the NATO member-countries not to be misled into supporting a reduction in the growth of expenditure for armaments -- even in a situation, as she put it, where it would become necessary to reallocate additional sums earmarked for social purposes. Moreover, she called for a further increase in spending on armaments.

As if there were no Soviet peace proposals, including the unilateral pledge of the Soviet Union not to be first to use nuclear weapons, Margaret Thatcher repeated that she, as she said, expects new evidence from the Soviet Union as to its determination to come to an agreement on disarmament measures.

The British prime minister's cold war stance in a situation where calls are heard ever more often, for a constructive attitude of the government is causing alarm. Many members of parliaments of NATO countries, including U.S. Senators, criticized this stance in private conversations, and drew attention to the need to make use of all opportunities to reduce the current tension in the world.

BILAK, INDIAN CP OFFICIAL SIGN AGREEMENT

LD172014 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee today received a study delegation of the Communist Party of India, led by Kumaran, member of the Communist Party of India National Council Central Executive Committee.

In a comradely conversation they briefed each other on the activities and further deepening of cooperation between the two fraternal parties, on developments in their respective countries, on the Asian Continent and in the international communist and workers' movement.

Both representatives stressed the need to consolidate the solidarity between all progressive, democratic and peaceloving forces in the interest of averting the threat of a nuclear war and of ensuring lasting peace and social progress in the world.

They expressed support for the struggle of Asian peoples against imperialism and denounced the striving of U.S. imperialism to increase its military presence and tension in the Indian Ocean.

In conclusion, Comrades Bilak and Kumaran signed a protocol on cooperation between the CPCZ and the Communist Party of India.

GERLE RETURNS FROM TALKS IN POLAND 17 NOV

LD180036 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier returned to Prague after a brief working visit to Poland. He discussed with Polish officials the deepening of cooperation in industry between the two countries with Polish representatives.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA PUBLISHES HOUSING STUDY

AU161259 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by Nora Weberova, candidate of sciences, employee of the section for sociology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences: "What Are Our Housing Standards?; An Important Indicator of Our Population's Living Standards"]

[Summary] According to the 1980 census, whose analysis has recently been completed, permanently inhabited family houses account for 91.7 percent, apartment buildings for 7.4 percent and other buildings for 0.9 percent of the total housing in Slovakia. In Vitlage communities, there is an above-average proportion of family houses (96.9 percent) and a lower proportion of apartment houses (2.5 percent) and other buildings (0.6 percent).

In Slovakia as a whole, the number of people per apartment averages 3.51. In rural areas it is slightly higher -- 3.77.

In towns, 17.8 percent of all apartments are in houses built prior to 1945. In rural areas, this number is significantly higher -- 31 percent. The period with the most intensive housing construction in rural areas was 1946-1960 when 26.9 percent of all apartments were built; in towns it was the 1971-1980 period with 37.4 percent.

The results of the 1980 census show that the quality of apartments in rural areas is inferior to that in towns. In towns, 66.9 percent of all apartments belong to the first category, while in rural areas it is only 20.6 percent. On the other hand, only 9.5 percent of all town apartments belong to the fourth category, compared with 38.5 percent in rural areas.

As regards the number of rooms per apartment, the quality of the total housing in village and town communities is approximately the same. Whereas in town 13.8 percent of all apartments have four rooms or more, in rural areas this is true of 21.4 percent of all apartments.

The aforementioned statistical data show that despite a favorable development in the postwar period, there are still quantitative and qualitative differences between the housing standards in towns and in village communities.

COMMUNIQUE ON FINNISH CP DELEGATION'S VISIT

AU161004 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Nov 82 p 6

[Joint communique on visit of Jouko Kajanoja, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, to the GDR from 9 to 11 November]

[Text] At the invitation of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, the chairman of the Finnish Communist Party [FCP] Jouko Kajanoja, visited the GDR from 9 to 11 November 1982. He was accompanied by Olavi Poikolainen, member of the Secretariat of the FCP Central Committee. The SED Central Committee general secretary received the representatives of the FCP for a friendly talk.

Erich Honecker reported on the comprehensive initiatives of the GDR to implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress aimed at securing peace and the well-being of the people even under the more complicated international conditions. The improved economic performance capacity of the GDR is decisive. It makes it possible to consistently continue the tested course of the unity of economic and social policy.

The SED Central Committee general secretary stressed the high appreciation for the important role played by the Finnish Communists as a recognized national force in guaranteeing the interests of the workers class and the entire people, in Finland's striving for friendly relations with the GDR and with the other states of the socialist community, in particular with the USSR, and for an active Finnish peace policy.

Jouko Kajanoja discussed the current situation in Finland and the efforts of the FCP to defend the living standard of the working people under the conditions of the capitalist crisis, the participation of the party in the government of the country, the fight against unemployment and the fight to achieve fundamental democratic changes.

The consolidation of the unity and fighting strength of the FCP, the creation of the unity of action of the workers class as well as the creation of a broad antimonopolistic alliance are indispensable prerequisites for that.

The FCP chairman noted that the important successes achieved in the developed socialist society in the GDR through the creative application of Marxism-Leninism, the firm affinity between the party and the people's masses and the unshakable internationalist positions of the SED are of great importance in the international class struggle and give important stimuli to the revolutionary workers movement in the capitalist countries.

Discussing the international situation, the representatives of the SED and the FCP termed the joint efforts to secure peace, against the confrontational and intensive armament policy of the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO, which is dangerously threatening the life and security of the peoples, a priority task. In this connection they regard the prevention of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe as particularly important.

Both parties are employing their strength to defend the results of the policy of detente achieved so far, to further implement the Final Act of Helsinki, to take steps toward armament limitation and disarmament. They resolutely oppose the plans to prepare a so-called limited nuclear war, strive for military-strategic superiority over the community of socialist states and wage the imperialist crusade against socialism as well as against all forces of national and social liberation.

The SED and the FCP fully support the constructive Soviet peace proposals and disarmament initiatives which coincide with the concern of the worldwide peace movement.

The peoples of the GDR and Finland have had the joint historic experience that it is in accordance with their very own national interests to maintain close friendly relations with the strongest power for peace, the Soviet Union, and resolutely reject all anti-Soviet campaigns and slanders.

The SED and FCP support the proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe as an important contribution to arms limitation, toward detente and toward eliminating nuclear weapons from the European Continent. They reaffirm their readiness to cooperate in the struggle for securing peace, for democracy and social progress with all peace-loving democratic forces. They pay particular importance to the cooperation of communists and social democrats.

During the discussion on topical questions of the communist movement, Erich Honecker and Jouko Kajanoja spoke out in favor of strengthening the unity of action of the communist and workers parties in view of the aggravated international class struggle. They resolutely rejected anticommunism, anti-Sovietism as well as all other attacks on the immortal ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

Both parties reaffirmed their firm solidarity with all peoples who are fighting against the imperialist policy of force, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. They support the hard struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO for their legitimate national rights, in particular their right to a state of their own.

Erich Honecker and Jouko Kajanoja assessed their first meeting as an expression of the continuous development of the fraternal relations of many years between the communists of the GDR and Finland, as a contribution to strengthening the communist movement.

The SED Central Committee general secretary and the FCP chairman stressed the firm will of the two parties to contribute to further deepening the relations between the GDR and the Republic of Finland.

ADN REPORTS ON TALKS WITH FRG MINISTER SCHNEIDER

LD151428 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1211 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Magdeburg, 15 Nov (ADN) -- An FRG exhibition entitled "Town Park-Park Town" was opened in Magdeburg's Rotehorn Cultural Park on Monday. The exhibition demonstrates plans and projects for improving inner city housing areas. It was shown in September in the GDR capital, Berlin, and in October in Karl-Marx-Stadt. It was opened by the president of the building academy of the GDR, Professor Hans Fritsche.

The GDR minister for construction, Wolfgang Junker, and the chairman of the Magdeburg area council, Kurt Ranke, were present at the opening of the exhibition. Present on behalf of the Federal Republic were the federal minister for regional and urban planning and construction, Dr Oscar Schneider, the head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR, Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, and architect Hermann Grub, whose office organized the exhibition.

Prior to the exhibition opening, the GDR minister for construction, Wolfgang Junker, and the federal minister for regional and urban planning and construction, Dr Oscar Schneider, held an exchange of views on problems of urban development, housing construction and other interesting topics. Minister Wolfgang Junker stressed the GDR's readiness to further advance mutual relations to the advantage of both sides on the basis of the concluded treaties and with strict respect for the principles of sovereignty, equality, parity and noninterference.

AUSTRIAN VICE CHANCELLOR PAYS WORKING VISIT

Met by M. Honecker

AU170851 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Nov 82 p 2

[ADN report: "Austrians Vice Chancellor in the GDR: Dr Fred Sinowatz Cordially Greeted by Minister of Public Education Margot Honecker"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) — On Sunday a delegation from the Republic of Austria arrived in Berlin for a visit of several days at the invitation of GDR Minister of Public Education Dr H.C. Margot Honecker. The delegation is headed by Dr Fred Sinowatz, minister of education and arts of the Republic of Austria. The Austrian guests were welcomed at the Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Minister Margot Honecker. Also present was Dr Hellmuth Strasser, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to the GDR.

During his visit Vice Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz will meet for talks with leading GDR politicians and will visit educational facilities and cultural institutions in the capital of Berlin and in Leipzig and Halle bezirke.

Stoph Meets Sinowatz

LD162124 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1831 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 16 Nov (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Dr Fred Sinowatz, Austrian vice chancellor and federal minister for education and art, praised the high level of relations between the GDR and Austria, expressed the conviction that their further dynamic development would benefit both sides. The two politicians met in Berlin today.

The two sides drew attention to the influence that dialogue and constructive and trusting relations between the two states have on the international climate. They concurred in noting that securing peace is the key task of the present and that concrete measures are needed to continue detente, to consolidate international security and for disarmament. The importance of the Madrid follow-up meeting of the Helsinki CSCE conference was stressed in this respect and it was underlined that the European states bear special responsibility for reestablishing, continuing and consolidating the process of detente and for implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems.

Willi Stoph stressed that everything must be done to prevent the siting of new U.S. nuclear medium-range weapons and to prevent West Europe becoming a launch pad for strategic nuclear weapons. Willi Stoph's information about the dynamic development of the GDR, particularly in the economic, scientific-technological and social fields, was heard by Dr Fred Sinowatz with great interest and great admiration.

Present at the talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, were GDR Minister of Education Margot Honecker and Austrian Ambassador Dr Hellmuth Strasser.

Fischer Holds Talks

LD162030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1710 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 16 Nov (ADN) -- On Tuesday in Berlin GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and deputy chancellor and federal minister for education and art, Dr Fred Sinowatz, underlined the importance of stable relations between the GDR and Austria for the overall situation in Europe. They also discussed measures for strengthening these relations.

Oskar Fischer and Dr Fred Sinowatz spoke out in favor of a constructive political dialogue between states with different social systems and stressed the need to work actively toward a secure peace and lasting detente. Particularly at the present time, the political importance of peaceful, flourishing relations for mutual benefit and advantage could be seen.

Present at the discussion were the GDR minister for education, Dr H.C. Margot Honecker, and the Austrian ambassador, Dr Hellmuth Strasser.

Mittag Receives Vice Chancellor

LD171326 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1045 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 17 Nov (ADN) -- The GDR and Austria are making every effort to further the policy of peaceful cooperation between states. This was stated by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary and Austrian Vice Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz, minister of education, during a talk in Berlin on Wednesday. They emphasized their intention to do everything to continue to develop overall relations between the GDR and Austria while a complicated international situation exists, in order to contribute to improving it. At this time it is necessary to use all means to strengthen and secure peace.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that long-term trade relations between the two countries are developing in a stable and dynamic manner and confirmed the fulfillment of the agreements reached so far.

Both sides stressed that the continued development of trade relations is in the interest and to the benefit of both states and will have a positive effect on the further strengthening of overall relations. They expressed their conviction that the state of relations achieved between both countries since the visit by Enrich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, formed a good foundation for the further development of cooperation in all fields.

The member of the GDR Council of Ministers, State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, and Austrian Ambassador to the GDR Dr Hellmuth Strasser took part in the talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

HONECKER GREETS SYRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CHIEF

AU170904 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Nov 82 p 5

[ND report: "SED Congratulations to Khaled Baqdash: Erich Honecker Sent Congratulatory Message on 70th Birthday"]

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has addressed the following congratulatory message, signed by its General Secretary Erich Honecker, to Khaled Baqdash, general secretary of the Syrian Communist Party:

Distinguished Comrade Khaled Baqdash:

On your 70th birthday I convey to you the best congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee and myself.

Thanks to your meritorious activities for many decades at the head of the Syrian Communist Party, you have earned great appreciation and recognition in your country, in the Middle Eastern region and in the communist world movement.

You have reached a milestone in promoting Marxism-Leninism in the Arab countries with the first Arabic translation of the Communist Manifesto.

Relying on the decisions of the Seventh Congress of the Communist International that you attended as a delegate of the young Arab communist movement, you have always endorsed a broad alliance of all anti-imperialist and democratic forces of the region. Our party values you as an upright patriot and consistent struggler for social progress and the cause of socialism, for national liberation, democracy and peace. It just as highly values your tireless struggle to consolidate the unity and cohesion of the communist world movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Dear Comrade Khaled Baqdash, I wish you the best of health, creative vigor and new success in the struggle for our common cause in your future responsible activity.

HONECKER MEETS WITH MSZMP'S KOROM 16 NOVEMBER

LD161516 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1139 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 16 Nov (ADN) -- The good relations between the GDR and Hungary are a significant contribution by both countries toward strengthening the position of socialism in the world and safeguarding peace. This was stressed on Tuesday in a friendly talk by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Mihaly Korom, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. During the meeting the joint desire of the SED and the MSZMP to deepen continually cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism was underscored. Erich Honecker and Mihaly Korom stressed the determination of the SED and the MSZMP to work unremittingly for the strengthening of socialism, for peace and social progress, in alliance with the CPSU and the USSR and the other fraternal countries.

SED'S VERNER RECEIVES POLISH JOURNALISTS

AU131153 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Nov 82 p 2

[ADN report: "Exchange of Views With Polish Journalists: Paul Verner Received the Guests"]

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "On Wednesday Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received for friendly talks a delegation of the journal ZYCIE PARTII, the organ of the PZPR Central Committee for problems of party life, under the leadership of its chief editor Igor Lopatynski." Paul Verner briefed the Polish guests about the SED's experiences in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and about the great efforts of the GDR working people in the socialist competition to ensure a high growth rate. "This serves the purpose of accomplishing the main task, consolidates the positions of socialism in the GDR and contributes to safeguarding peace. The Polish delegation leader Igor Lopatynski gave an account of the struggle of the Polish communists for consolidating the unity and cohesion of the PZPR and for strengthening the socialist system.

"Also participating in the talks were Dr Werner Scholz, chief editor of the journal NEUER WEG, member of the Central Auditing Commission, and deputy chief editor Dr Guenter Jurczyk."

SFRY'S STAMBOLIC TO VISIT GDR ON 22 NOVEMBER

LD161848 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1809 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 16 Nov (ADN) -- The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, and the president of the Presidency of the SFRY, Petar Stambolic, have agreed that the SFRY head of state will arrive in the GDR for his agreed official friendship visit on 22 November.

ROMANIAN GENERAL PROSECUTING ATTORNEY VISITS

AU170841 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13/14 Nov 82

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- On 12 November Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and SED Central Committee Politburo member, received for an exchange of experiences the delegation headed by Nicolae Popovici, general prosecuting attorney of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Horst Sindermann reported on the efforts of the GDR working people to fulfill the demanding aims of the 10th SED Congress. The partners in the talk agreed that the exchange of experiences conducted between the two countries' office of the general prosecuting attorney of the two countries contributes to deepening the fraternal relations and implementing the joint aims of the states of the socialist community. Josef Streit, GDR general prosecuting attorney, participated in the talk.

EINHEIT ARTICLES BY HONECKER, OTHERS ON USSR

AU161324 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Nov 82 p 2

[Werner Mueller review of EINHEIT 11/12 1982]

[Text] As an introduction to the double issue 11/12-82 of EINHEIT that is devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR, the theoretical organ of our party publishes an article by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, under the headline "In Firm Militant Community, Fraternally Allied."

It pays tribute to the founding of the USSR as an event of world historic importance. "Our party and the people of the GDR are celebrating this important anniversary as a joint holiday in firm militant community with the CPSU, fraternally allied with the Soviet people," Erich Honecker writes. "Having emerged from the victory of the Red October, created in accordance with the ideas of Lenin and under the leadership of the party of the Bolsheviks, the Soviet Union has experienced an unprecedented rise and decisively influenced the fundamental changes that have taken place in the world since then," the article states. "Today anyone can see more clearly than ever what a truly historic change was made toward a world of socialism and peace."

During the 60 years of its existence the USSR has made achievements of world historic importance in many fields. "In particular this applies to its enormous contribution to the struggle to secure peace and thus implement the most elementary human right, the right to life."

"This great anniversary," Erich Honecker concludes, "is a worthy occasion to bring to mind the historic achievements of the Soviet state. At the same time every one of us is strengthened in the certainty of the prospects, of the victoriousness of our common cause of socialism and communism and of the struggle for people to live in peace and progress. This stimulates the creative energy to continue to successfully implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

In the article "60 Years of the USSR and the Revolutionary Process" Herman Axen, SED Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, stresses the unavoidable and constantly accelerating progress of the revolutionary process in the world that results "from the objective laws of the change from capitalism to socialism, from the invincibility, the superiority and attractiveness of the new social formation in the USSR, from the laws of the socialist revolution and the socialist construction that have been brillantly confirmed in the 65 years of Soviet power and the 60 years of Soviet Union."

In his article "Friendship With the Soviet Union -- a Matter Close to the Heart of our People," Central Committee Politburo member Erich Mueckenberger says that "instilling in all people's hearts and brains the awareness of the achievements of the Soviet Union that since the great days of the Red October has constantly headed mankind's progress as a trailblazer toward communism and is the main force in the struggle for world peace," is one of the most beautiful concerns of friendship work.

Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, Central Committee Politburo member, writes on "The Soviet Army -- Powerful Bulwark of Peace." Its proper strength is in "the communist education of the fighters; in the training of the army members, staffs and troops in accordance with the most modern findings of Marxist-Leninist military science; in the inseparable unity of people and the army, of communists, Komsomol members and nonparty members; and in the CPSU's leadership, whose policy serves the vital interests of the working people and the securing of the peaceful future for all of mankind."

Apart from many other contibutions on other aspects of the great subject an informative chronical of Soviet peace initiatives from the October Revolution to the immediate present deserves particular attention. The recollections of German communists of the "days that shook the world" are moving and instructive. The scientist Manfred von Ardenne describes as the most important lesson of his years 1945-1955 in the Soviet Union for our socialist present: "In the end, the yardstick for any kind of research or development is to what extent this research or development is utilized in the economy and for society."

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION ENDS SRV VISIT

AU170928 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] Hanoi (ADn) -- At the end of its study visit in Vietnam a delegation of the SED Central Committee headed by Klaus Gaebler, Central Committee member and head of the Central Committee Department of Propaganda, was received for a talk by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. On this occasion the experiences gained in the work of the two parties in the ideological field were exchanged. During numerous meetings the SED delegation acquainted itself with the Marxist-Leninist training work and with the political work among the masses of the Vietnam Communist Party.

NEUMANN MEETS WITH RAILROAD WORKERS IN POTSDAM

LD180400 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1828 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Potsdam, 17 Nov (ADN) -- At the construction site of the Loewenberg transformer plant, Potsdam Bezirk, Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, was briefed today on the progress in the electrification of GDR railways. The transformer plant is one of the construction projects in preparation for the complete electrification of the Dresden-Rostock railroad line. During a meeting with young railroad workers, Neumann explained the economic importance of this switch to electrification. This year the line is to become electrified up to Priort, and in 1983 as far as Loewenberg in the direction of Rostock. Alfred Neumann said that the proportion of electric locomotives would rise from 22 percent in 1981 to over 27 percent by the end of 1983. This requires, among other things, the full performance of the Loewenberg transformer plant and the Wustermark transformer plant, that is also under construction.

INTERIOR MINISTRY, PEOPLES POLICE HOLD CONFERENCE

AU151306 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Nov 82 p 2

[ADN report on conference of the political organs in the German People's Police and the other organs of the Ministry of Interior in Berlin on 8-9 November]

[Summary] On 9 November a 2-day conference of the political organs in the German People's Police and in the other organs of the Ministry of Interior ended. The conference was attended by Army Gen Erich Mielke, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of state security; Egon Krenz, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; and Col Gen Herbert Scheibe, SED Central Committee member and head of the SED Central Committee Department for Security Affairs.

The conference, which was opened by Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, minister of interior and head of the German People's Police, dealt with the further increase of the level and efficiency of political-ideological work. In his address Army Gen Erich Mielke discussed topical problems in the struggle for peace and in implementing the security policy of the SED. Egon Krenz reported on questions regarding the SED's youth policy, and Col Gen Herbert Scheibe reported on topical questions and demands in implementing the leading role of the party in the organs of the Ministry of Interior.

In the conference report, Lt Gen Werner Reuther, deputy minister of interior and head of the political administration, discussed the growing demands on the political-ideological work and stressed the importance of a training to meet the demands of guaranteeing a high public order and security at any time. In a letter to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, the participants stated the even more decisive mobilization of the staff sergeants and officers to implement the class assignment.

GERSTNER VIEWS CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, LEIPZIG FAIR

DW151433 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner's Sunday economic review]

[Excerpts] Today is the chemical workers' day of honor. The 320,000 chemical workers in the GDR observe it with plans fulfilled and a lead of 2 days in production.

Our chemical industry consists of 165 combines, including such well-known and efficient combines as Leuna, Buna, Schwedt, Piesteritz, Schwartza, as well as the tire and cosmetics combines. Recently Minol also was incorporated into this industry. This year the chemical industry, which is in full swing, will yield a production of nearly M80 billion. This is a 6.2 percent increase over the previous year -- a very high growth rate in the present world economic situation.

I want to emphasize that despite the high production increase the energy consumption of the chemical industry has not grown as compared to the previous year. New energy economy technologies and consistent saving measures allowed a higher output with the same quantity of energy as last year. This the chemical workers met as one of the most urgent requirements of our economic strategy.

The chemical industry also works systematically at economizing raw materials. The chemical workers rightly think that secondary raw materials are genuine raw materials. The utilization of old tires, for instance, is important. GDR chemical engineers have been able to retransform the old tires into their original basic materials, that is, soot, caoutchouc, carrier materials and so forth, so that these re-extracted materials soon can be used for the production of new tires. The procedure that was successfully carried out in the laboratory is called (spyrolysi). This is a genuine success

regarding the raw material problem. The chemical industry today also can point to a remarkable labor productivity increase. Whereas 18 work hours were necessary for a production of M1,000 in the chemical industry in 1975, only 9 hours, meaning half the time, are necessary this year. Labor productivity thus has almost doubled in this whole branch. Ten percent of the workers in the chemical industry have produced 16 percent of the total industrial production. In the most important points of our economic strategy, energy saving material economy and higher labor productivity, very important results have been achieved. We congratulate the chemical workers on this achievement on their day of honor today.

Dear listeners, another pleasant event of the past week is the Leipzig Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow. In 31 fields 2,173 exhibits are shown. These were the best at many bezirk fairs, each revealing inventiveness and very much diligence. Nearly half of the exhibits serve to increase labor productivity. We can say the youth also fully understood and accepted the challenges of our time and it makes a real contribution to our technical progress. After all, 2.5 million young people take part in the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow movement this year. They venture to cope with difficult tasks.

In the center of this year's Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow are robots and other automatic solutions. This is typical of the technical quality of this Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow. The most various types of robots represent many different possibilities of use. A total of 100 types of robots are shown. Some of the robots shown are already in use in production. Students of the Zwickau technical college together with young workers of the VEB Planeta Radepohl and the PGH model workshop, Plauen, developed a robot which is already in use at Sachsenring. We have learned at the stand that its use in 70 other fields [nachnutzungen] has been agreed on, so that according to conservative calculations 140 workers will be economized. The economic profit of the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow is expected to be M441 million this year. Here something important has developed, dear listeners. Apart from the technical interest, the young people have a growing interest in the economic profitableness of their work for the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow.

STOPH APPOINTS LIETZ NEW AGRICULTURE MINISTER

LD161920 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1555 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 16 Nov (ADN) -- The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, has relieved Heinz Kuhrig of his post as minister of agriculture, forestry and food at his own request and thanked him for his many years' of work. At the same time, he appointed Bruno Lietz, former head of the SED Central Committee Department of Agriculture, as new minister for agriculture, forestry and food.

FRG'S DER SPIEGEL REPORTS ON GDR CREDIT PROBLEMS

DW151323 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 15 Nov 82 pp 14-15

[Text] The SED is concerned about its credit rating in capitalist foreign countries. After several reports appeared last week about the East Germans' high foreign currency indebtedness (a total of $13 billion), East Berlin sent some comrades to disperse fears regarding the GDR's insolvency. Envoys from the SED "Institute for International Policy and Economy" campaigned in Western economic institutes for a friendlier image of the GDR. They indicated that the situation was half as bad, and warned that such reports were intended to ruin the GDR's stability. The state-owned Deutsche Aussenhandelsbank in East Berlin sent letters to its business partners in West Europe, pointing out that critical analyses by Western economists about the economic situation in the GDR are incorrect and undependable.

The actual reason behind the campaign is that East Berlin is currently negotiating new loans from Austria. Chancellor Bruno Kreisky would like to lend the East Germans additional money with no conditions. Because of the bad experiences with Poland, Austrian National Bank President Stephan Koren advised extreme caution in giving loans to the GDR that are not intended for a specific purpose. His argument was that although the GDR is more stable than Poland, it could not be ruled out that the SED state could be subjected to similar economic turbulences.

PENAL COMPANIES REPORTEDLY INTRODUCED IN GDR ARMY

DW161333 Bonn GENERAL-ANZEIGER in German 16 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] Bonn, (PPL) -- The East Berlin military leadership will have penal companies introduced in the so-called "National People's Army" (NVA). This can be gathered from the new disciplinary regulation of the People's Army that have just gone into effect. "Service in the disciplinary unit" can now be ordered as a new punishment for a period up to 3 months. No penal units exist in the West German Bundeswehr. Earlier, however, the Wehrmacht of the Third Reich had penal battalions.

In the People's Army the new disciplinary punishment is the highest punishment possible. It is linked to certain prerequisites. It can be imposed -- as a rule only by regiment commanders and higher superiors -- only against soldiers who have repeatedly and doggedly violated military discipline, who have not learned from other disciplinary punishment, or who have repeatedly violated discipline under the influence of alcohol.

According to the new disciplinary regulation, basic military service will be extended among other things also by the length of penal service in a respective unit. The new disciplinary punishment will not be subject to automatic cancellation after 1 year; special commendation is more necessary for the "cancellation of the disciplinary punishment." If this doesn't take place until the date of discharge, basic military service will be extended with regard to this and also some other punishments. The regulation, which is adapted to the new GDR military service law, is aimed, according to information from East Berlin, at the strengthening of military discipline in the interest of the armed forces' increased combat power and preparedness for action. It contains next to regulations on the introduction of penal companies also some other revealing changes in comparison with the old disciplinary regulations. To the general principles of disciplinary regulations, military discipline was expressly introduced as the duty of military personnel, and it has outlined what basic requirements must be fulfilled in this connection. In addition there are also some further changes, such as decorations for "excellenct performance in service at the border."

THATCHER SHARPLY CRITICIZES USSR AT NATO MEETING

LD180002 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] At the general assembly in London of the NATO countries' parliamentary deputies, Mrs Thatcher again sharply criticized the Soviet Union. Endre Aczel outlines the British prime minister's speech:

Scarcely 2 days after the London lord mayor's dinner, at which Mrs Thatcher demanded with surprising bluntness better conduct than previously from the new Soviet leadership, today at the opening of the North Atlantic general assembly grouping of the NATO parliamentary deputies she again attacked the Brezhnev era, recalling every anti-Soviet and anticommunist cliche of the past 1 and 1/2 decades, or even longer. At the same time she completely disregarded the mutual and joint good works of the detente process.

She did all this to show why, according to her, NATO must not ease armaments. In her own sometimes fanatical manner, Mrs Thatcher even thought fit to bring up the dilemma of butter or guns and, with some simplification, voted for the latter, especially because, according to her, growing military expenditures are nothing in comparison to the price the West would have to pay for easing armaments -- that is, for plunging peace into danger.

I add to all this only that it can be seen that not one Western leader has made as many negative comments concerning the election of Yuriy Andropov as CPSU general secretary -- more precisely the visible livening up of international contacts and diplomacy -- as the British prime minister. Of course, it is true of her, too, that in the final instance not her words but her deeds will be put on the scales.

MAGYAR HIRLAP ON LEGACY OF LEONID BREZHNEV

AU171145 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 16 Nov 82 p 1

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] The oeuvre must be very great if it becomes clear immediately at the end of a career that the departed has created something complete and extraordinary. The man put to eternal rest in Moscow's Red Square yesterday was one of those exceptional personages. Although his departure is a grievous loss, what he has left behind is complete and abiding.

It is not very likely that so many leading politicians of the great powers, Europe and the world have assembled, as was the case yesterday at Leonid Brezhnev's funeral, since the 1975 Helsinki meeting. They went to the Soviet capital to mourn and pay their last respects, but their presence there was also symbolic, for they came to bid farewell to a politician of great stature whose name and the core of whose activity are inseparable from the consistent struggle being waged to preserve peace, prevent a nuclear world catastrophe and consolidate detente. In the last analysis, those present at the funeral rites have confirmed the authenticity and needfulness of the consistent peace policy that has been pursued by the Soviet Union for decades.

Prior to the advent of the seventies termed as the decade of detente, it was Brezhnev who welcomed in Moscow De Gaulle, who paid a visit there as the precursor of sobriety and reality. Brezhnev was the statesmen who, together with Willy Brandt, helped to untie gradually one of the most distressing knots of postwar Europe, the German question. On behalf of the Soviet Union, Brezhnev sat down at the negotiating table with successive U.S. presidents to lay down the fundamental principles of relations between the two great powers, which are the most responsible for the fate of the world, and to bring about progress in limiting strategic weapons systems.

Brezhnev was the politician whose personal efforts considerably contributed to the conclusion of the Helsinki agreement that is destined to guarantee peace and security on our continent.

Saluting the memory of the deceased general secretary, it is only natural to pose the question: What next? The resolutions of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee session and the speeches of the new general secretary, Yuriy Andropov, have made continuity in the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy unequivocal. The intention of continuity follows directly from the principled nature of the Soviet peace policy, but that is, at the same time, the only path on which Brezhnev's life work can be further enriched.

MSZMP'S KADAR CONGRATULATES ANDROPOV ON ELECTION

AU161338 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Nov 82 p 1

["Janos Kadar's Message to Yuriy Andropov"]

[Text] On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, sent the following message to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

Esteemed Comrade Andropov:

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and myself, I congratulate you and express my sincere comradely good wishes to you on the occasion of your having been elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

We are firmly convinced that, under your leadership, the CPSU and its Central Committee will unabatedly continue to advance on the Leninist path and the Soviet people will achieve additional outstanding results in building a communist society. Great strength is imparted to peace-loving people by the knowledge that, since its existence, the Soviet Union has been steadfastly defending world peace and safeguarding the achievements that have been brought about through a consistent assertion of the policy of peaceful coexistence by the collaboration of all peace-loving forces. We are certain that the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and world progressive forces and forces defending peace will successfully serve the cause of socialism, social progress and peace also in the future.

Dear Comrade Andropov, the Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people, who are building socialism, have known you for a long time; they know you as a loyal son of the Soviet people, a convinced internationalist, a devoted combatant of the CPSU and a true friend of our party and the Hungarian people.

We can assure you, the CPSU and its Central Committee and the Soviet people that the MSZMP and the Hungarian people will continue solicitously to safeguard and further develop fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our parties and countries.

Reiterating our heartfelt congratulations we wish you strength, health, many successes and creative years in your activity for the prosperity of the Soviet people and the realization of our common socialist objectives.

Budapest, 12 November 1982

KADAR, LOSONCZI RETURN FROM MOSCOW 17 NOVEMBER

LD171832 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 17 (MTI) -- A Hungarian party and state delegation led by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, which had attended the funeral of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the prominent Soviet statesman and outstanding personality of the international communist and workers' movement, returned from Moscow Wednesday. Members of the delegation were Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and Sandor Rajnai, member of the HSWP Central Committee and Hungary's ambassador to the Soviet Union.

The delegation was met at Budapest's Keleti railway station by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Gyorgy Aczel, Ferenc Havasi, Karoly Nemeth, Miklos Ovari, secretaries of the Central Committee and members of the Political Committee, Andras Gyenes, chairman of the Central Control Commission, Peter Garkonyi, secretary of the Central Committee, Rezso Trautmann, vice president of the Presidential Council, Matyas Szuros, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, Istvan Horvath, minister of the interior, Frigyes Puja, foreign minister, members of the HSWP Central Committee.

Also present was Vladimir Bazovsky, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

COMMUNIQUE ON 11 NOVEMBER MSZMP CC SESSION

AU161715 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Nov 82 p 3

["Communique on the 11 November 1982 Session of the MSZMP Central Committee"]

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee held a session, presided over by Comrade Janos Kadar, on 11 November 1982. In addition to the members of the Central Committee, participating in the session were the heads of the deparments of the Central Committee, the first secretaries of the county party committees, the secretaries of the Budapest party committee, the secretaries of the National Trade Union Council, the members of the Council of Ministers, the chairman of the Council Affairs Bureau of the Council of Ministers and the heads of the central press.

Before the session began, the Central Committee listened to a message of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee on the demise of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union. The Central Committee received the news with profound shock, and it paid tribute to the memory of the deceased by standing in silence. In a speech Comrade Janos Kadar eulogized the great merits of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, an outstanding figure of the international communist and worker movement and a true friend of our people, in the struggle for peace, socialism, communism and social progress.

The Central Committee reverently commemorated its deceased member, Comrade Imre Dobozy.

The Central Committee discussed and approved the following:

a report submitted by Comrade Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the Central Committee, on topical international issues and,

a report submitted by Comrade Mihaly Korom, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, on the further development of the electoral system.

I.

The Central Committee reviewed the development of the international situation and the foreign political activity of party and state organs since the latest session.

1. The Central Committee concluded: The endeavors of extremist imperialist circles continue unfavorably to affect the world situation. By intensifying the arms race, they strive to obtain a superiority of military strength and, violating the principles of peaceful coexistence, they attempt to intervene in the domestic affairs of others contries and peoples. World peace and security are endangered by local armed conflicts and crises. Problems of the world economy, which have become interminable, are making the life of all peoples more difficult. Discriminatory measures of some leading capitalist countries further spoil and weaken international economic, commercial and financial relations.

At the same time the common interest prevalent in avoiding a world war and in cooperation among countries with different social systems is manifest and exerts its impact, as before, in international life. Preserving the achievements of detente and continuing the policy of peaceful coexistence constitute a common interest of mankind. Peace forces intensify their activity and broad masses act against the arms race and the dangers threatening peace throughout the world. Also in the capitalist countries, responsible figures in politics and public life who wish to settle disputed issues by political means, through negotiations, make their voice heard more and more forcefully. Collaboration and even more resolute action of all peace-loving forces that feel responsible for the fate of the world is an indispensable prerequisite to overcoming the danger of a world war, liquidating tension and creating stable international conditions.

2. Together with the socialist countries, our country represents the position, as before, that disputed issues should be resolved through negotiations.

This intention and consistent endeavor came to expression at the session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee in October 1982 in Moscow. We are prepared to cooperate with every country toward exploring means of curbing the arms race, alleviating tension and consolidating international peace and security.

The multidirectional concrete proposals of the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries and the initiatives of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee serve the purpose of favorably influencing the development of the world situation and strengthening mutal trust between countries with different social systems. Of these, the decision, announced also officially at the UN forum, that the Soviet Union will not use nuclear weapons first is of outstanding importance. A successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting, an agreement on holding a European confidence-building and disarmament conference, would serve to improve the international situation.

3. In the given international situation, our party and government attach particularly great importance to bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the socialist countries and a further strengthening of their relations.

That includes the fact that the Hungarian People's Republic devotes great attention to economic cooperation among the socialist countries within the framework of CEMA and to furthering the process of socialist economic integration. This is conducive to a more successful accomplishment of the economic tasks of the Hungarian People's Republic and all member countries and contributes to the development of equal and balanced economic relations with other countries also.

4. The mutual visits and talks that have taken place between our countries' party and state leaders have served bilateral cooperation between our country and the socialist countries.

The visit of Comrade Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, to our country has strengthened friendship between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and fostered the development of multifarious relations between our parties and concerted action for common objectives.

The official visit of Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the neighboring Socialist Republic of Romania has contributed to the development of cooperation between the two countries.

The visit of Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has fostered a further strengthening of Hungarian-Bulgarian relations and a better utilization of the possibilities inherent in cooperation.

The participation of a delegation of our party in the 12th LCY Congress has further intensified Hungarian-Yugoslav relations.

The meetings that have taken place with representatives of the Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Polish, Mongolian, GDR, Romanian, Soviet and Vietnamese sister parties have successfully served the strengthening of our internationalist relations and cooperation that is becoming more and more multifaceted.

The MSZMP attaches great significance to a multifaceted and dynamic development of relations with friendly countries choosing the socialist path of development and their leading parties. This manifested itself during the visit of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, to our country.

At the head of a party and state delegation, Comrade Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has paid an official friendly visit to our country. The solidarity of the Hungarian working people with the Afghan people, who are struggling to consolidate and further develop the achievements of the revolution, repeatedly manifested itself at the meeting. The signing of a treaty of friendship and cooperation offers additional possibilities for raising our cooperation onto a higher level.

5. Even in an international situation that has become more tense, the Hungarian People's Republic strives, as before, to develop its political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other relations with the capitalist countries on the basis of equality, and mutual advantage. To that end, our country conducted an extensive and assiduous activity also in the past period.

The fact that a president of the Republic of France, in the person of Francois Mitterrand, paid an official visit for the first time to our country was an outstandingly significant event in the development of Hungarian-French interstate relations. The talks have confirmed that the possibilities exist and that there is willingness on both sides to develop relations considerably between our countries that serves equally the good of our peoples and the cause of international detente.

Traditional friendship between the two countries and peoples and the mutual intention and consistent endeavor to further develop fruitful cooperation were manifest once more during the visit of Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, to our country.

The development of Hungarian-Portuguese relations has been furthered by the talks of Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, with Ramalho Eanes, president of the republic, and other leaders. There is an endeavor to develop our cooperation despite the difference of the political systems of our countries and their commitments as allies.

Our premier's visit to Austria and talks with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky have further strengthened Hungarian-Austrian relations, which by now have become traditional and are successfully developing and which constitute a good example for fruitful cooperation between countries with different social systems.

A mutually beneficial expansion of Hungarian-Kuwaiti relations was served by the visit of the chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic to the State of Kuwait and his meetings with Kuwait's ruler.

The visit of Dom Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta, has opened a new opportunity for the development of our relations.

6. The Central Committee condemns, as do our people, the aggression committed by Israel against Lebanon. It learned with profound shock of the mass murder of Palestinian civilians living in Beirut refugee camps. The tragic Middle East events convincingly prove that a just and comprehensive settlement of the problems of the area, in which the full implementation of the UN resolutions is indispensable, has become more and more pressing. Accordingly the Hungarian People's Republic regards as necessary the withdrawal of the Israeli Army from all occupied Arab territories, observance of the right of the Palestinian people to establish an independent state and the guaranteeing of a secure and independent existence of all countries of the area.

The Central Committee reaffirmed the solidarity of the Hungarian communists and our people, who are building socialism, with the Palestinian Arab people, who are struggling to assert their legitimate national rights, and the PLO.

7. The Central Committee highly valued the talks that have taken place, in the spirit of internationalist solidarity and comradely cooperation, with representatives of the communist parties operating in countries of the capitalist and developing world.

The development of our bilateral relations and the common objectives of the international communist movement were served by our talks with the chairmen of the Austrian Communist Party, the Belgian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Luxembourg and the Socialist Party of Australia, the secretary general of the Communist Party of Peru and representatives of the French, Dutch, Indian, South Yemeni, Columbian, Congolese, Lebanese, Norwegian, Italian, Palestinian, Spanish and Venezuelan sister parties.

Talks of our party's representatives with leading representatives of the Malta Labor Party, the German Social Democratic Party, the Norwegian Labor Party, the Italian Socialist Party, the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement, the Portuguese Socialist Party, the Syrian Arab Socialist Renaissance Party and the Zambian National Independence Party have successfully fostered better acquaintance with each other's positions and the cause of peace, international security and universal human progress.

II.

The Central Committee reviewed experiences of the operation of our electoral system. It concluded that the development that has taken place in our society justifies a further development of the electoral system. Retaining the proven fundamental principles, the democratic features of our electoral system should be further strengthened, the role of electors and the PPF should be further enhanced and the organizational and procedural form of preparing and carrying out elections should be made more precise and simple.

The Central Committee has requested the PPF National Council to pass an opinion on concepts and make its own proposals. Subsequently, it will again put the discussion of the issue on the agenda.

POLICE INCREASE GUARD AROUND WALESA'S HOME

NC171350 Paris AFP in English 1339 GMT 17 Nov 82

[By Jacques-Michel Tondre]

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Nov 17 (AFP) -- Police surveillance was today increased outside the home of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, while the mystery surrounding his first day of freedom last Saturday after 11 months of detention has still not been cleared up. From dawn a section of 12 ZOMO heavily-armed anti-riot militia guarded the entrance to the apartment block where the Walesas live and systematically checked the identity papers of every person wanting to enter. Today there was nobody outside the working class apartment block, where thousands had waited on Sunday for Mr Walesa's return. The last few groups of admirers left yesterday when politely requested to do so by Mr Walesa personally.

His friends said here they did not know the reason for today's unexpected ZOMO guard. Up to now, the ZOMOS have only patrolled outside the apartment block at a respectable distance. Father Henryk Jankowski, who is Mr Walesa's personal confessor and also the almoner to the naval yards here, was also surprised at the presence of the "ZOMOS". It is believed that Mr Walesa was not consulted about them. Father Jankowski confirmed that Mr Walesa would not speak in public again until mid-December.

Meanwhile the mystery surrounding Mr Walesa's first day of freedom has continued to puzzle observers here. Although the decision by the Interior Ministry to free him was announced last Thursday, it was not until Saturday that he was able to leave the town of Arlamow in southeastern Poland where he had been held in a government hunting lodge. Official sources have said the delay was due to administrative snags. Shortly before his release, Mr Walesa gave a long TV interview which was offered to a number of foreign stations in the Eurovision (Western Europe) network, but the offer was withdrawn without explanation.

In another incident, the official news agency PAP Saturday sent out a bulletin at 7:45 p.m. announcing Mr Walesa's return home to Gdansk, but the bulletin was cancelled shortly after, again without explanation. Observers here are speculating about a possible hitch along the way Saturday. Either military authorities changed their minds about some planned meeting, perhaps with General Wojciech Jaruzelski -- or Mr Walesa himself may have made some unexpected demands. There is speculation the regime may be reserving some role for him to play in the future. Clearly, Mr Walesa has not revealed everything and observers believe he may have a number of trump cards up his sleeve. In any case, since December 13, the day of his internment, up through his press conference Monday, it is agreed he has behaved flawlessly.

Guard Withdrawn

NC172124 Paris AFP in English 2119 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Nov 17 (AFP) -- A 12-man police guard before the home here of Lech Walesa, the dissolved Solidarity union's leader, was called away today in late afternoon. The "ZOMOS," members of a special riot police unit, had increased their surveillance around the building where the Walesa family lives in a working-class suburb of this Baltic port city early this morning. They systematically checked the identity papers of every person wanting to enter.

Mr Walesa was freed from internment last Thursday after 11 months' internment but arrived here only Saturday. The mystery of what happened between those two dates has still not been cleared up.

URBAN: WALESA TV INTERVIEW NOT TO BE PUBLISHED

LD161550 Warsaw PAP in English 1447 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 16 Nov -- Meeting foreign newsmen here today, the government press spokesman Jerzy Urban said that no political talks with Lech Walesa were held from the moment decision on the lifting of his internment had been taken.

The government spokesman confirmed the fact that Lech Walesa granted an interview for the Polish television prior to his release from the place of internment. This interview will not be published, said Jerzy Urban.

The government spokesman stressed that November 13 was the first 13th for a longer time to have passed off without protest actions or other excesses in Poland. The leaflet campaign is subsiding, added Urban. "I believe we are entering a more favourable period," he said.

Asked about duration of the Sejm meeting called for December 13 and whether the agenda will include the granting of special powers to the government, Jerzy Urban answered that it is likely to be a two-day meeting, that the date is meaningful, and he was unable to say anything about the agenda.

The government spokesman siad that no talks between General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Lech Walesa were envisaged. He stressed repeatedly that Lech Walesa was now a private individual and his posture and decisions will determine whether he will play any political role in Poland.

REPORT ON SOLIDARITY LEADER'S TRIAL CITED

NC172056 Paris AFP in English 2046 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 17 (AFP) -- Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, a regional leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, said at his trial in Wroclaw that he had organized "peaceful street demonstrations" on August 31 for Solidarity's underground leadership, the TKK, Temporary Coordination Committee, the Warsaw newspaper EXPRESS WIECZORNY said today. There were violent clashes between demonstrators and security forces in more than 50 towns throughout Poland on August 31, when thousands of people took to the streets to answer a call from the TKK to honor the second anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk Accords which created Solidarity.

Mr Frasyniuk, who is accused of illegal union activity, fomenting strikes and street demonstrations, said on the second day of his trial yesterday that other demonstrations in Poland since the institution of martial law had been spontaneous and due to "the discontent of workers", not to organization by the TKK. He said he did not exclude the possibility that there had been "provocations", although he refused to elaborate on this. But he said neither the TKK nor the Wroclaw branch, of which he was president, of clandestine Solidarity had instigated the demonstrations. Defended by two lawyers chosen by his family, Mr Frasyniuk has pleaded not guilty, while admitting the truth of some of the prosecution's charges. Conviction would mean a sentence of at least three years. Mr Frasyniuk, 28 and an auto mechanic by trade, went underground on December 13, when martial law was declared in Poland. He was arrested on October 5.

He has tried to show the court that his activities focused on organizing a clandestine union organization as well as strikes on the 13th of each month and on circulating leaflets, EXPRESS WIECZORNY said. The newspaper said Mr Frasyniuk has been laconic in his testimony and has not given details, to the "surprise" of the court and various observers. The accused has not denied the charges against him, the newspaper said. Mr Frasyniuk seemed "exhausted" yesterday and the court granted a defense request to cut short the day's proceedings and continue the trial today, the newspaper reported.

PAP Report

LD171635 Warsaw PAP in English 1444 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Nov -- In its report from the second day of the trial in Wroclaw of Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, the former leader of Lower Silesia Solidarnosc and former leader of illegal regional strike committee operating after December 13, 1981, SZTANDAR MLODYCH wrote: "As yesterday the trial was conducted in a calm atmosphere. Few moments were an exception when the accused tried a discussion that went beyond the limits ascribed by the indictment.

"Wladyslaw Frasyniuk firmly rejected this part of indictment that accuses him of organizing strikes and street demonstrations. He tried to present himself as a leader of broad masses of society and members of the trade union acting just to strictly realize their desires and aspirations. At the same time he carefully avoided presenting any methods which had been used to probe the 'opinion of the trade union members', an expression that was used very often in the court room.

"The next few days of the trial seem interesting. The accused will have to relate his statements in a logic way to the facts that took place on the streets of Wroclaw. And a lot of the leaflets calling for the organization of illegal demonstrations and strikes (there) were signed by Frasyniuk.

"Representatives of many foreign news agencies did not show up in the court room although they had announced their desire to do so. Is this the sign of falling interest of the foreign press in the Polish events after November 10," asks SZTANDAR MLODYCH.

FURTHER CLASHES WITH SOLIDARITY ANTICIPATED

AU171456 [Editorial report] Prague PRACE in Czech on 9 and 11 November 1982 carries on page 3 a two-part series, 650 words each, by Dr Ota Kotik, headlined "From a Polish Notebook," dealing with the situation of the new trade unions being established in Poland.

In the first installment, "The Struggle for the New Trade Unions," dealing with the situation of the new trade unions being established in Poland.

In the first installment, "The Struggle for the New Trade Unions," Kotik states that during his "study stay" in Poland -- no date given -- he came to the conclusion that the "decisive" part of Polish society has become fed-up with the "permanent adventurism of the 'Solidarity' leaders" and wished to finally work in peace.

Kotik further states that he attended a meeting in the party headquarters at which Walery Namiotkiewicz, head of the PZPR Central Committee Propaganda Department, noted that "the fact that someone does not agree with the opponents does not mean that he agrees with us. But what is important is that society has turned its back on the organizers of adventurism in our country."

On the last day of August, Kotik says, there was "not a single strike" in Polish factories. "Their employees worked."

Thus on 31 August and in the period that followed, Solidarity did not succeed in the political struggle pertaining to the new trade unions. Its "adventurism" failed. "On the contrary, broad contact has been established between the party and society, between society and state power. This qualitatively new, very favorable fact has made it possible for the party and its allies to launch a political offensive and finally begin to gradually restore the trade union movement in Poland," Kotik states, closing the first installment.

In the second installment, "The Law Was Passed, Diversion Continues," Kotik says that numerous "honest trade unionists," activists and scientists worked on the draft of the new Polish law on trade unions under the party's leadership. The draft was discussed with the International Labor Organization, the representatives of which had made only five recommendations on the submitted draft. The "Polish comrades incorporated four of those in the final draft of the new law on trade unions which was submitted to the Sejm."

"The adoption of the law on trade unions has unequivocally disoriented the opponent," who have tried to provoke strikes and unrest in Polish cities, Kotik states, going on to say that the underground Solidarity has called for a boycott of the new trade unions.

Despite this, the setting-up of the new trade unions continues successfully. Since the adoption of the law by the Sejm, "initiating groups and founding committees" from the majority of the 45,000 plants, enterprises and institutions in which the trade union organizations can be established have submitted registration applications. In the Warsaw Voivodship, initiating groups and founding committees of the "new socialist trade unions" operate in all 80 large and in 80 percent of the medium-sized and smaller enterprises. In the Krakow region they operate in more than 240 enterprises and in the Rzeszow Voivodship in 500 enterprises.

"Only in Gdansk thus far and in some other cities in the north is the situation more complex. Otherwise, the progress up to now has been favorable and thus optimistic. However, at the same time our Polish friends are pointing out that they are keeping in mind the fact that although 'Solidarity' no longer exists, its fateful legacy and the reactionary notions of its leaders about the possibility of a reverse occurring in the political situation continues to endure. At the same time our friends stress that the decisive clash with the internally split opposition in Poland is still the current days of the second anniversary of 'Solidarity's' registration. Extremists of the underground 'Solidarity' -- greatly assisted by hostile radios -- are attempting to provoke further unrest, including a general strike," Kotik notes in ending his series.

'TERRORIST GROUP' ARRESTED IN DZIERZONIOW

LD171856 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Security service agents detained a terrorist group in Dzierzoniow several days ago. A terrorist group. Details in Marek Szewczyk's dispatch.

During street disturbances in Dzierzoniow on 11 November, militia funtionaries arrested Dariusz R. The detention of Dariusz R. led them to uncover the activity of an organized criminal group. What sort of group is it? I asked this question of one of the functionaries in charge of the case.

[Begin recording] During the detention of Mr R. it was ascertained that a group of eight people made, during working time at the Diora radio plant, 12 spiked devices which were to be used for puncturing the tires of militiamen whose task was to intervene during the disturbances. Apart form this, 25 cartridges were made from 8-mm wire cut into pieces 1-1.5 cm long. Moreover, four containers with screws and nuts were discovered as well as bricks amassed on a balcony for throwing down into

the street, -- on to the intervening functionaries, to be exact. It was ascertained as a result of further investigation that Citizen R. was in touch with a traffic service employee in Diora, in the department in Spieszyce. To be exact the employee's name is Franciszek (?P). A search was carried out at his place of work and his residence, during which a home-made two-barrel gun and 10 parts belonging to it were found in the tool drawer in the enterprise.

It is apparent that the group was prepared for sharp actions against functionaries intervening during the disturbances in Dzierzoniow. These people have been detained and are at the moment in the hands of the military garrison prosecutor's office. The regional prosecutor's office in Dzierzoniow is conductiong preliminary proceedings.

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT CLOSED PENDING INQUIRY

LD171902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] According to PAP, on the recommendation of the rector of Warsaw University, the minister of science, higher education and technology has suspended classes at the Psychology Department at Warsaw University in accordance with Council of Ministers Resolution 189 of 30 August 1982 which concerns ensuring law and public order at institutes of higher education. The suspension is in force until a rector's commission investigates why lectures and classes here not held in the department on 10 November this year.

CATHOLIC DAILY ON NEED TO LIFT MARTIAL LAW

AU171513 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 15 Nov 82 pp 1, 3

['Stef' commentary: "Conclusions From 10 November"]

[Excerpts] The relief with which we regard last Wednesday is understandable and justified. The lack of proportion between the plans of the underground opposition and its foreign allies on the one hand and the extent to which the opposition was listened to on the other indicates that the opposition has to a considerable extent lost its ability to shape mass conduct. This will appear especially clear if we compare 10 November with 31 August and consider the fact that the inspirers of the strike that never materialized decided to stake everything on one card as if they knew that their influence was diminishing.

The right time has come to set into motion the new trade union movement, workers' self-management as well, as soon as the applicable law appears. This should be done energetically and honestly and by fully respecting the principles which have been adopted or proclaimed. It is time to set real social consultation into motion, above all in relation to the variants of the country's economic development. It is time to really enliven the units of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. And it is high time to put an end to the unfortunately numerous symptoms of retaliation, soullessness and blind bureacracy when dealing with human fortunes.

And at last it is the right time, we believe, for patriotic and socialist social forces taking part in the abovementioned movement to take up talks with the government on lifting martial law in the near future. A lot has been done behind the veil of martial law to remove the poisoned fruits of the stormy period between August and December and not much more can be achieved this way. However, the need stands out to reap the healthy and fertile fruits of that period. But prolonging martial law longer than necessary would not be conducive to this. However, one should make mythology neither out of martial law nor of its liquidation.

Everything depends on whether we can work out a vision of a Poland after martial law relatively quickly. This vision can only be created in wide sociopolitical dialogue in which the church will not be missing. Of course, the church will play its specific religious and moral role as the shepherd of the overwhelming majority of Poles.

PAP COMMENTS ON RESTORATION OF TU MOVEMENT

LD171422 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] The process of the restoration of the trade union movement varies in individual parts of the country. Initiating groups are being converted into founding committees. Up to 16 November, 131 trade unions have been registered in Poland and 1,200 proposals on registration are in courts. Several scores of new proposals arrive in the courts each day.

One of the first to be registered in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship court was the trade union of the workers at the metallurgical combine "Stalowa Wola". Of more than 100 people who recently submitted applications to join the union the decisive majority consists of the workers.

The main purpose of our actions is to improve the material working conditions of the workers' collective, Zgigniew Mulka, deputy chairman of the temporary trade union authorities at the Krakow measuring appliances factory "KFAP" said. We have decided that we will not only demand but also take part in the creation of a practical program to improve management results.

In the group of the first founding committees to submit registration proposals to Torun court was the Grudzen state railways depot where problems of the trade union movement are being constantly discussed by the workers' collective consisting of nearly 700 people. Several general meetings of the collective devoted to trade union problems have been held, and a draft trade union program is being worked out.

At the Lodz chemical fibers factory CHEMITEX-ANILANA already nearly 400 workers have expressed their wish to join new trade unions.

Hanna Gromek, a worker at the Warsaw clothing factory KORA and member of the iniating group, said that women workers at the factory who at the beginning felt some mistrust toward the new trade union are now obviously interested in it. I think, she said, that this was influenced also by an improvement in the atmosphere in Poland and signs of social understanding.

SEJM SOCIOECONOMIC COUNCIL SESSION ENDS

LD172346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] The 2-day session of the Socioeconomic Council attached to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic has come to an end. An opinion was adopted on the bill on employees' pensions and annuities. The council also pointed out the importance of the document assessed, which concerns over 5,000 citizens and stressed that the reform of pensions that is being prepared is an urgent matter. The remarks made included the statement that the average monthly remuneration in the last 12 months of employment or in 24 consecutive months, selected by the person concerned from the last 12 years of employment, should constitute the calculating basis for pensions and annuities.

The point is that the adoption of only the 24-month variant would be to the detriment of employees about to retire if one takes into account the high wage increases recently. In the view of the council, the length of service and then age should play a part in requests for early retirement. Changes proposed consist of ensuring that employees who, irrespective of age, have 35 years of service in the case of women and 40 years of service in the case of men be granted pension provisions. It is also proposed that the age limit in granting nursing supplement be lowered from 80 to 74 years.

The council suggests that the supplement on account of possessing an order be granted in a determined amount irrespective of the calculating principle of the benefit, since contributions made in professional work or struggles during the occupation ought to be equally evaluated from the social viewpoint. It is also proposed that consideration be given to the possibility of introducing permanent supplements to pensions of those in possession of other state decorations and honorary titles, but in lesser amounts than for those in possession of orders. The council is of the opinion that the valorization of pension benefits ought to take place at the latest a year after the law comes into effect and payment of the amounts of the valorization must not take place later than 1985.

The Socioeconomic Council also heard a report on the bill on social benefits for private farmers and members of their families.

The session was attended by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, who heard complaints and problems that the members of the council wanted to tell him about and answered numerous questions.

Chairman Interviewed

LD172128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Interview with Prof Jan Szczepanski, chairman of the Sejm Socioeconomic Commission, by unidentified correspondent on 17 November, place unspecified -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Professor, the fifth session of the Socioeconomic Commission has come to an end. On behalf of the listeners to the evening news, I would like to ask you for a brief review of these laborious 2-day deliberations.

[Answer] Indeed these have been 2 hard-working days, since we have been discussing matters of great importance. First was what I would call the preliminary reading, a preliminary debate and the explanation of problems related to the bill on people's councils. We heard a report by Professor Secomski, and later the council engaged in the explaning of various doubts. Questions were put. We have been trying to convince [word indistinct] of the bill on various matters. We have set up a group which will start work on the preparation of a draft on this matter.

The next issue, which was discussed very widely and at length was the bill on pensions and annuities. This affects many millions of people in Poland and in fact not merely the pensioners and annuitants but also their families. So the interest is enormous.

Later we discussed the specific draft of a resolution. We have also heard observations made by representatives of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs. The debate was very heated. Finally we agreed on an opinion expressing the true views of the working people, of the broadest masses of the community as the council represents here people direct from the work benches, direct from households. We are not a commission or committee of experts but we represent the working masses directly and their -- if I may say so -- folk commonsense.

[Question] Professor, you said a while ago that the council represents the voice of ordinary citizens of the country. In your opinion does the government attach any importance to your activities?

[Answer] Well I would say, yes. This was said today by Deputy Premier Rakowski, whom we have met this morning at a nearly 3-hour meeting debate, an open and very frank exchange of opinions. This was already a visit by another deputy premier to a council meeting. If in the course of five meetings a deputy premier appears at two of them, this means that the government attaches some importance to this council. I believe that we have gained some recognition in the Sejm too. The fact that the Sejm Presidium decided to invite to its meetings presentatives of the council Presidium also shows that the Sejm Presidium ascertains our usefulness and takes into account the results of the work done by the council.

[Question] To sum up, Professor, are you satisfied with this 2-day meeting here?

[Answer] Well, I said some time ago in a radio interview that it is not an easy job to chair this council, but I do attend its meetings with pleasure.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT FARES TO RISE 1 JANUARY

LD172032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] A news conference was held today in the Council of Ministers offices at which Janusz Kaminski, minister of transportation, told journalists of the rise in state motor transport (PKS) and Polish State Railways (PKP) fares to take effect on 1 January 1983.

As of the new year, we will pay 110 percent more for a normal railway ticket, 81 percent more for an express train ticket and 84 percent more for a fast train ticket. The price of reserved seats will go up from Z30 to Z50. Bus fares will go up, on average, by 100 percent. Both single and monthly tickets for commuting to schools and work enterprises will go up. In order to keep the rise to a minimum, especially for the young, the reductions in railway fares to which they are entitled have been increased from 33 to 50 percent. The minister of transportation also said that he hopes production enterprises will continue to cover at least 50 percent of their employees' commuting costs.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES 'INTERNAL EXPORT' IMPORTS

LD172052 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Tadeusz Przyborowski, deputy minister of domestic trade and services, interview with correspondent (Anna Andrzejewska) date and place of interview not given -- [live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Sir, you told us at a press conference how the Trade Ministry is using the foreign currency obtained from Pewex for what is called internal export. Your ministry is to get almost $100 million up to the end of the year for purchases. How has that been used and what was it spent on?

[Answer] By the end of October more than $41 million had been used to buy 7,650 tons of butter worth more than $15 million; lard and bacon fat for more than $3 million; and more than $3 million worth of chickens, have been bought. In addition, fodder for chicken production was also bought: 38,000 tons of it, for more than $7.75 million.

At the same time, items that are perhaps less significant in value, but that have a definite influence on the potential for producing market goods, were bought, like for example a catalyst for the production of margarine, worth more than $300,000 and raw materials for the production of washing powder and soap, worth more than $6.6 million.

[Question] How many work boots have you bought this year for dollars?

[Answer] About 100,000 pairs of rubber boots, work boots, to the value of about $500,000.

[Question] Minister, one thing worries me: You said that in fact by the end of October $41 billion had been spent from the pool obtained by the Ministry of Internal Trade from Pewex. Are you sure that the entire $98 million can be spent by the end of the year? Or will the money be earmarked for some other purpose, perhaps?

[Answer] An instruction has been issued for the purchase of further goods with these finances -- for a further sum of more than $41 million. As for the remaining assets, we are in the course of preparing a further program of purchases.

[Question] Besides the chickens you are buying for Christmas, couldn't you buy anything else, even the cheapest meat, to make the ration book more varied and thereby at least relinquish the obligation to buy considerable amounts of beef on the bone? Just for Christmas, even.

[Answer] Within these sums we do not envisage further purchases of meat other than poultry or foder for poultry production either in the fourth quarter or, anticipating, in the first 1/2 of 1983.

[Question] You see this as the most correct solution?

[Answer] It seems to me that in the current conditions the measures we have been talking about are supplementary measures.

[Question] Sir, the Trade Ministry has a fairly intense interest in Pewex at the moment. Are you, as a citizen, not disturbed by buying meat labelled Krakow sausage, even if they are produced in the FRG, for dollars? You would probably concede that if somebody buys eau-de-cologne, a coat or tights or something of that sort in Pewex it is a completely difference matter. Food matters are always the most controversial.

[Answer] (?There is) no doubt that the sale of smoked meats is a sensitive issues.

[Question] How much smoked meat do you sell in Pewex a year?

[Answer] It does not come to more than in the region of $300,000.

[Question] How many tons is that?

[Answer] In the region of 60 tons.

PAP VIEWS POLISH-SOVIET TRADE STATISTICS

LD151836 Warsaw PAP in English 1454 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 15 Nov -- The Soviet Union buys 32 per cent of the entire Polish exports and supplies 41.7 per cent of all Polish imports.

Seventy-three per cent of Soviet deliveries to Poland is made up of fuels and raw materials and this index is probably the most forceful expression of the significance of Polish-Soviet trade to this country.

After the collapse of the Polish economy and introduction of American restrictions the Polish industry could not function were it not for the Soviet deliveries.

The USSR extended an unprecedented assistance to Poland then. Among other measures, it made available hard currency credits worth 340 million dollars and extended non-repayable assistance to the tune of 465 million dollars at the turn of 1980/1981. In addition, it agreed to a deferment of repayment of hard currency credit obligations maturing at that time and extended rouble credits to Poland. Also, the USSR agreed to maintain a permanent surplus in trade with Poland (last year, Poland's deficit in trade with the USSR stood at 1.5 billion roubles).

The Polish proposal concerning joint utilization of idle capacities of the Polish industry triggered off Soviet deliveries of necessary raw materials. These transactions proved very advantageous for Poland -- after paying off the Soviet deliveries with part of the goods produced from them, Poland was left with a sizable financial and commodity surplus.

The USSR has agreed to a deferment of Polish debt repayment after 1985. This makes it necessary to immediately start expanding those industries which stand the change of becoming exporters to the USSR.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. FRG PROPAGANDA AGAINST POLAND

LD172238 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Marek Lewicki commentary]

[Text] When one listens to speeches by some politicians it is difficult to distinguish where propaganda begins and the will for accord ends. (?The joint) American-West German communique, announced at the end of the first official visit by the new FRG Chancellor, Helmut Kohl, to the United States, has been constructed as if for lovers, taking quotations out of context with propaganda aims in mind. One can find declarations of noninterference in Poland's internal matters and repetitions of the known demands and threats addressed at our state.

Verbal assurances of good will vis-a-vis the Soviet Union are accompanied by an announcement on strengthening the NATO military structures and intensifying political and economic pressures against that same Soviet Union and the remaining socialist states.

Representatives of Western states at the review conference, the CSCE conference in Madrid, put forward allegations that apparently the internal decisions made in Poland are contrary to the resolutions of the Helsinki conference. But they obstinately do not want to notice the fact that the American policy of sanctions is an overt breach of the principles of the Final Act of the CSCE, particularly those concerning economic cooperation between states and respect for the sovereign rights of the remaining signatories.

Another example: Only the day before yesterday U.S. Secretary of Agriculture John Block, speaking in the state of Kentucky, stated that renewal of deliveries of American farm produce to Poland will be possible only when President Reagan is convinced that his postulates are being implemented in Polish internal policies. It is difficult to assume that Secretary Block, and even the farmers from Kentucky who were listening to him, did not know that Poland is far from the United States -- in the other hemisphere -- and is neither El Salvador nor Honduras, which have to do what Reagan tells them. We do not have to.

It would be better for the American President if he did not make his prestige dependent on whether or not he can extort something from Poland and the Poles, because he will only make a laughing stock of himself. Having the next elections ahead of him and in view of his achievements -- the crash of the so-called Reaganomics, record unemployment and conflict with the church -- he should, at least for his own good, take care not to be laughable. For a politician to be laughable is equivalent to civil suicide.

The international arena is a difficult test of political abilities. Let us take another example: On the day before yesterday Radio Free Europe broadcast a manifesto on the nations that constitute the socialist camp, published by the Christian Service for the Liberation of Nations, which is directed from the FRG by Father Franciszek (?Blachnicki). This undoubtedly cunning and expert user of socio-techniques and organizer of the oasis [as heard] movement in Poland now wants political laurels. But in politics he moves like an elephant in a china shop.

He began 10 years ago by recruiting children and young people into an antisocialist liberation crusade. A year ago he made an attempt to organize a Christian democratic party called the Independent Christian Social Service in Poland. Now he is warming up the old ideas of using something as personal as believers' religious feelings to implement the American program of liberating the captive nations. What is more, he formulates the opinion that in this new crusade Americans can be the allies of the nations of central East Europe.

This brings back memories of the times of the American Cardinal Spellman, a friend of Chancellor Adenauer, who blessed the cold war, as well as the crimes of American allies (?against) the nations of Southeast Asia, Korea and Vietnam. The slogan Kill a Commie for Chirst [slogan in English as received] -- kill a communist for Christ -- did not help the Americans to win the war with the nations on which they tried to impose their version of democracy. But it has led to a deep moral crisis and serious political upheavels in the American society and the whole Western world.

Today the American church and its bishops speak against armaments and nuclear blackmail. Father (?Blachnicki), although a professor of theology, does not want to understand lessons which flow from history. It would really be better and safer for the world if politics was dealt with by politicians and propaganda by propagandists.

SWISS REFUSAL OF EXTRADITION REQUEST NOTED

LD161536 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva 15 Nov -- The Federal Department of Justice and police announced on Monday that Switzerland refused to comply with the request by the Polish authorities to extradite the four men who attacked the Polish Embassy in Berne last September 6 and kept by force 12 of its employees hostage for 73 hours.

Switzerland also declined to meet Poland's request to enable the Polish authorities to examine the evidence and hear witnesses of the assault on the Polish Embassy.

Simultaneously, the Swiss authorities said that the four attackers -- Florian Krvvyk, Krzysztof Wasilewski, Miroslaw Plewinski and Marek Michalski -- would be tried before the Federal Tribunal, the highest judical organ in Switzerland, on charges of holding people against their will and blackmail as well as other offences against the Swiss law.

The trial is to open next year.

GDR'S PREMIER STOPH PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Received by Ceausescu

AU101905 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who is paying an official friendship visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government. Gheorghe Tache, Romania's ambassador to Berlin, and Siegfried Bock, GDR ambassador to Bucharest, were also present.

The guest extended warm greetings and wishes for much health and happiness to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest and asked him to extend warm greetings and best wishes to Comrade Erich Honecker.

During the talk the sides pointed out the good relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples and emphasized that these comprehensive relations are recording a fruitful development on the basis of agreements and understandings reached during meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker. The sides positively assessed the good results attained in economic and scientific-technical cooperation, trade exchanges and production sharing and specialization and expressed the common desire to further work to give new dimensions to relations between our countries.

The sides agreed that the current stage and future prospects of the national economic development of Romania and the GDR offer opportunities for an even more intensive cooperation between the two countries. Both sides expressed the conviction that the continuous development of fruitful cooperation between the RCP and SED and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR serves the progress and prosperity of the two countries and peoples and the cause of socialism, cooperation and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

During the talk the sides also discussed certain topical international issues. They reiterated the determination of the two countries to continue to actively cooperate to resume and carry on the policy of detente and respect for national independence, to ensure the peaceful resolution of conflicts through negotiations alone, to bring about disarmament, primarily nuclear, to attain security and cooperation in Europe and to secure the triumph of the overall cause of socialism, independence and peace in the world.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Official talks between Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, also started today in Bucharest.

Official Talks Begin 10 Nov

AU102054 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/11/1982 -- On November 10 official talks started in Bucharest between Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR.

During the talks the two prime ministers looked in depth at the way in which there have been implemented the decisions and understandings adopted during the interviews between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the SED, chairman of the Council of State of the GRD, to the end of amplifying and deepening continuously the bilateral relations in fields of special importance for the two countries' economies. The sides expressed satisfaction at the ascending fruitful evolution of the relations on multiple planes between the two countries, parties and peoples.

Special attention was paid to the higher capitalization of the possibilities at hand for further developing the bilateral collaboration in most varied fields of activity, to the expansion and deepening of cooperation in production and in the fields of technology, science, culture and education. In agreement the sides considered the economic potential of Romania and the GDR to enable a stronger development of cooperation and specialization in production, considered that the volume of mutual deliveries thus achieved and the amplification of the technical and scientific collaboration could and must hold a more and more important place in the relations between the two countries.

It was also covenanted to intensify the collaboration and organisation of exchanges of experience in the economic, power and materials domains, as well as for the recovery and use of reusable mateials. Possibilities were analysed at length for the development of collaboration, cooperation and specialization in production, in machine-building, chemistry, raw materials, metallurgy, electronics, electrotechnics and scientific research.

The prime minister of the Romanian Government and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR highlighted that the further development of the bilateral relations served the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples, the cause of peace, detente, disarmament, collaboration and progress in the world.

The interview was also an occasion for an exchange of mutual information about the socialist construction in the two countries, about how the main objectives of the economic, technical, scientific development and in other domains are translated into life in the current stage, as well as for an exchange of views on current questions of the international life.

The talks, which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, were attended for Romania by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the joint governmental commission of economic collaboration; Petre Preoteasa, minister secretary of state, first deputy-chairman of the State Planning Committee; Lucian Dragut, secretary of the Council of Ministers; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ion Stanciu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; and other Romanian officials. For the GDR, by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, co-chairman of the joint governmental commission of economic collaboration; Dr Herbert Krolikowski, secretary of state, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; other officials from the GDR.

Talks Continue 11 Nov

AU121027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/11/1982 -- The official talks between Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, concluded on November 11.

During the talks which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding and esteem, the two premiers were highly appreciative of the visit's results, and highlighted with satisfaction that it was an important moment in the further expansion and deepening of the fine relations between Romania and the GDR on multiple planes, in keeping with the documents signed and understandings reached during the meeting between Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker.

The talks were an opportunity to examine new possibilities of developing and deepening the collaboration and economic cooperation between the two countries provided for by the increased economic potential in Romania and the GDR. Ways were also identified of expanding the cooperation between the two countries on a technical-scientific and cultural plane, in education and in other fields of activity of mutual interest.

Stress was laid on the determination of the Governments of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR to translate into fact the actions covenanted as soon as possible and provide all conditions for it, in the interest of the two peoples, of continually developing the relations of friendship and many-sided collaboration between the two countries.

At the end of the talks, the two heads of government signed a protocol on the results of the talks conducted in Bucharest, and adopted a communique on the official visit of friendship Premier Willi Stoph paid to Romania.

Dascalescu Gives Dinner

AU102059 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/11/1982 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu gave an official dinner in honour of Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, on November 10.

Ion Dinca, Gheorghe Oprea, Deputy Prime Minister Ion M. Nicolae, ministers, other officials participated at the dinner.

There were present the persons accompanying the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR on his Romanian visit.

In the toasts proposed on the occasion the sides highlighted the decisive part played by Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker in the continuous deepening of the relations of friendship and fruitful collaboration on multiple planes between the two countries. The two heads of government also stressed the joint wish to develop further these good relations to the advantage of the two friendly countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism, cooperation, peace and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

The dinner passed in a friendly, cordial atmosphere.

Stoph's Dinner Toast

AU122024 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Nov 82 p 6

[Toast of Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, at dinner given by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu in Bucharest on 10 November]

[Text] Dear Comrade Constantin Dascalescu! Dear Romanian comrades and friends!

I welcome this opportunity to once again express thanks -- also on behalf of the comrades accompanying me -- to you and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania for the invitation to this visit, for the attention and hospitality granted to us and for the cordial words which you, dear Comrade Dascalescu, addressed to our people, our party and state leadership.

The talks that have been conducted so far and the work done at the most diverse levels strengthen us in the certainty that also this visit will make a constructive contribution toward expanding the cooperation between our parties, states and peoples.

Everyday practice proves anew that the cooperation of our Marxist-Leninist parties is the driving force of the development of our relations. The meetings of leading representatives of our parties and states, Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have always produced important stimuli for deepening our friendship and universal cooperation.

Programs Are Filled With Life

It fills me with pleasure and satisfaction to be able to note that together great efforts are undertaken to fill the agreements concluded at these meetings with life.

Thus, in 1981 we signed the "Program of the Main Directions of the Development of the Scientific-Technological and Economic Cooperation, of Specialization and Cooperation in the Period Through 1990" as well as a joint plan of measures. The implementation of this program, as well as the branch programs that were confirmed in May 1982 and form an important contribution to long term effective and mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technological cooperation, offers favorable possibilities to expand the mutual exchange of goods in accordance with the real conditions and possibilities of our countries.

Thus, at the same time, a contribution is made toward better supplying our national economies, among other things, with raw and basic materials, machines and equipment, chemical products, products of electrotechnology-electronics as well as in the field of consumer goods.

Our joint work promotes the further shaping of the developed socialist society in both countries and the effectiveness of their national economies. Thus we serve the welfare of our peoples and, at the same time, make an important contribution toward the development of even closer cooperation of the member countries of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, toward strengthening the power and the influence of socialism.

Against Confrontation and Intensive Armament

Dear Romanian comrades and friends!

The strengthening of socialism and the unshakable unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community are more than ever before the decisive guarantee for preserving and securing peace in view of the extraordinary aggravation of the international situation.

The most aggressive circles of imperialism, above all in the United States, pursue a policy of confrontation instead of cooperation, of intensive armament instead of disarmament and detente. The Reagan administration has started a virtual crusade against the socialist countries in the striving for military superiority.

With sanctions, boycott and threats, with bold interference in the internal affairs of other countries they try to dictate their will to the peoples.

As proved by the criminal murderous campaign of Israel against Lebanon and the Palestinians, which is approved by Washington and directly supported by it, imperialism is fanning tensions in the various continents, from which the flame of a great war can easily flare.

The states of the socialist community have all that is necessary and are determined to effectively oppose this political adventurism in alliance with the entire peace-loving mankind.

Full Support To the USSR Initiatives

This is also confirmed by the experiences of the USSR's struggle for peace, security and disarmament which it has been pursuing since its foundation 60 years ago unswervingly and constructively.

The GDR, like the other fraternal states and all peace-loving and progressive forces in the world, welcomes the historically important obligation of the Soviet Union to not be the first to use nuclear arms and expects the same from the other states having nuclear arms. We fully support the Soviet initiatives to limit and reduce the armaments, above all nuclear ones, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

When the GDR entered the international arena 33 years ago it undertook the solemn obligation to exert every effort so that never again would a war emanate from German soil. This is in line with our ideals as communists, with the character of our state and the teachings of history. In order to achieve this aim we are ready to cooperate with all those who are committed to peace.

The working people of our country regard the fruits of their work as the most essential thing that they can do themselves for a secure peace. They are daily performing great things in order to fulfill the demanding aims of the 10th SED Congress in accordance with plan and successfully advance in all fields of economic and social life.

Thanks to the increase of labor productivity and the increase of the effectiveness of our national economy, which has been marked above all by the application of science and technology, economic growth has been achieved of which one can be proud. This enables us to guarantee the high living standard of our people already achieved and successfully continue our social policy.

Recognition for Successful Work

Dear comrades!

Several times I have had the opportunity to visit your beautiful country and also today I want to use this opportunity to express our appreciation for the successes of the Romanian working people in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress.

In the years of socialist construction the Socialist Republic of Romania developed into an internationally recognized state with modern industry and progressive agriculture under the leadership of the RCP. We wish the Romanian communists, all working people of the Socialist Republic of Romania new great successes in solving tasks facing them in all fields.

I ask you to raise your glass with me and drink

-- To the firm friendship between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania!

-- To the cooperation between our Marxist-Leninist parties, the SED and the RCP, and to the welfare of their general secretaries, Comrades Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu!

-- To the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states!

-- To your welfare, dear Comrade Dascalescu, and to the well-being of all Romanian comrades and friends present here.

Dascalescu's Dinner Toast

AU151441 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Nov 82 p 6

[Toast by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at dinner for Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairmam, in Bucharest on 10 November]

[Text] Dear Comrade Willi Stoph: Dear guests from the GDR: Dear Comrades and friends:

I am particularly pleased to cordially welcome you in friendship on behalf of the Romanian Government and on my own behalf on this opportunity on the soil of Socialist Romania.

The party and state leadership and the Romanian Government assess your visit as an important event in the development of the relations between our countries and peoples. We regard this visit as an expression of the joint efforts of our governments to do everything to unswervingly implement the agreements and decisions concluded on the occasion of the meetings between the general secretary of the RCP and the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker.

Good Results in the Economy

First of all I want to stress the particular attention that our party and state leadership pays to the expansion and further deepening of the relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR, the development of the political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation as well as to the cooperation in other fields of mutual interest as a fundamental component of the policy of the RCP that is directed at the constant strengthening of the friendship and fraternal cooperation with all socialist countries.

I believe you will agree with me, Comrade Willi Stoph, when I stress on this occasion, as it was, by the way, becoming clear from the joint talks, that our entire bilateral relations are experiencing constant dynamic development.

I want to stress the decisive role that the meetings, talks and agreements between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Erich Honecker play for the constant development and strengthening of the manifold cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR and the fruitful cooperation between the parties and the governments of our countries.

The cooperation between our countries in the economic and scientific-technological field is developing and leading to good results. The Romanian Government believes that the long-term trade agreement for the years 1981-1985 and the long-term program on the main directions of the cooperation and specialization of production, of the scientific-technological cooperation in the main fields of the national economy of both countries through 1990 will form the proper framework for a rapid increase of the goods exchange and the further development of cooperation and specialization of production.

We express our satisfaction with the results achieved so far. At the same time I want to stress that according to the opinion of the Romanian Government the economic and scientific-technological potential of both countries offers considerable greater possibilities for an even stronger development of cooperation and specialization of production.

We believe that the scope of the mutual deliveries of products manufactured in cooperation and specialization and the expansion of the scientific-technological cooperation ought to occupy a more and more important place in our entire economic relations.

Under the conditions of the present world economic crisis, the high-interest policy in the world market as well as the discriminating measures that the capitalist countries are pursuing in the trade relations with our countries, we believe that the acceleration of the development of the economic cooperation would be to the advantage of both sides. We are firmly convinced that through joint work we will succeed in reducing the dependence on the capitalist market and more quickly solve some problems in the economic and social development of our countries.

Step Toward Strengthening Friendship

At the same time I want to express my satisfaction with the good results of the bilateral cooperation in the fields of culture, science, education, tourism and mass media. For our part, we will continue to support the expansion of this cooperation in the conviction that we are thus making our contribution to a better understanding of the intellectual values of both peoples, to strengthening their friendship and solidarity.

Dear Comrade Stoph: The achievements of your people under the leadership of the SED, the present efforts of your party and government, the efforts of all people to implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the results achieved here speak for themselves.

We follow with attention and true pleasure your great successes in socialist construction, in developing science and culture as well as in increasing the living standard of the working people. As true friends we congratulate you on your achievements and wish you further successes in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

Although your visit is short, we hope, Comrade Stoph, that you will have the chance to get acquainted with some projects and achievements of the working people of our country. Firmly at the side of the RCP and its general secretary, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian people resolutely support the exemplary fulfillment of the tasks of the uniform state plan in order for the economic and social development to conclude with the best possible results in honor of the party's national conference that will take place in December.

We have achieved important results in developing the productive forces, science, culture, education, in increasing the living standard and in improving the socialist democracy. We unswervingly support the main aim of the 12th party congress that is to lead Romania onto a higher stage of development within this 5-year plan and guarantee a new quality of work and life in all fields.

In building the universally developed socialist society in Romania, we devote particular attention both to creating a permanent climate of peace and security in the world.

We are firmly convinced that you share this opinion, that the dreams and hopes of the peoples can only be implemented in peace, that only then can they exert all their strength for economic and social progress. In accordance with this principle Romania is constantly strengthening cooperation with the socialist countries, with the CEMA member countries and with all countries that are building the new social order.

At the same time our country has manifold relations with the developing countries, with the nonaligned countries, with all states of the world irrespective of their social order. We resolutely base these comprehensive relations on the principles of complete equal rights, respect for independence and national sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, renunciation of violence and the threat of force, the guarantee of the right of any people to freely determine their course of its socioeconomic development.

Deep Concern About the International Situation

We are deeply concerned about the serious aggravation of the international situation due to the imperialist policy of strength and diktat, the redistribution of spheres of influence, the accumulation of unsolved questions and the emergence of new ones, the intensification of the arms race, the deepening of the world economic crisis and the lack of progress in eliminating underdevelopment.

Together with the socialist countries, the developing countries and the nonaligned states, with all progressive and democratic forces of the world, we are in favor of a constructive solution of the great problems of our time, for an end to dangerous course of confrontation and war, for resuming and continuing the policy of detente, cooperation and peace.

In our opinion everything must be done to stop the arms race, for a change toward disarmament -- above all toward nuclear arms disarmament -- against a further deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, for the reduction and the withdrawal of existing ones, the creation of a nuclear-free Europe. The balance of power must not be achieved by aggravating the arms race but by the constant reduction of all arms carried out under international supervision, by the transition to nuclear arms disarmament.

To Solve All Problems Through Negotiations

In view of the fact that in many parts of the world hotbeds of conflict continue to exist in which thousands and thousands of people fall victim and great material damage results, we speak out in favor of solving all questions among the states by exclusively peaceful means, by negotiations, by respecting the independence and the freedom of all people. We regard this as the only alternative to achieve detente, peace, unrestricted development of cooperation and collaboration among the peoples.

Dear Comrade Stoph, dear comrades! I want to express my conviction that the results of your visit and our talks will be an important contribution to strengthening the friendly cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR, to the benefit of our peoples, in the interest of the cause of socialism, of peace and cooperation among all nations.

I raise a glass

-- To the constant strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples!

-- To the benefit of the RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Comrade Erich Honecker!

-- To your benefit, dear Comrade Willi Stoph!

-- To the benefit of all comrades present here.

Visit Ends, Stoph Departs

AU111653 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Official talks between Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, concluded today in Bucharest. At the end of the talks, the two government chiefs signed a protocol on results of their Bucharest talks and adopted a communique on this visit.

The two prime ministers expressed satisfaction at the fruitful results of their talks and pointed out that these talks will contribute to further deepening relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers invited the prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania to pay an official friendship visit to the GDR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

At noon, the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers left Bucharest.

Communique Issued

AU121319 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 11 Nov 82

["Communique on the Official Visit of Friendship Paid to the Socialist Republic of Romania by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, Willi Stoph" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/11/1982 -- Answering the invitation addressed by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, paid an official visit of friendship to the Socialist Republic of Romania over November 9-11, 1982.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Willi Stoph. The sides talked in a warm, friendly atmosphere. The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu cordial salutes and best wishes in behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the SED, chairman of the Council of State of the GDR.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that Erich Honecker be conveyed a warm salute and best wishes.

During the talks the sides exchanged opinions on the development and further deepening of the relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration between the RCP and the SED, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR, as well as certain international problems.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, Willi Stoph, laid a floral wreath at the memorial to the heroes of the struggle for the freedom of the people and homeland, for socialism. The distinguished guest and the persons accompanying him visited the "Electronica" enterprises of Bucharest, where they were welcomed with feelings of warm hospitality and special esteem.

The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Constantin Dascalescu, and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, Willi Stoph, conducted talks that passed in a friendly atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding.

The two prime ministers informed each other of the achievements, main tasks at present and the efforts made by the working people for implementing the resolutions of the 12th Congress of the RCP and of the Tenth Congress of the SED. They looked into the stage attained and the possibilities existing for developing further the bilateral collaboration, and exchanged opinions on topical international problems.

Both sides highlighted with satisfaction that the relations of tight friendship and collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR developed successfully, grounded on the principles and stipulations of the treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance, of the joint declarations of 1977 and 1980.

The two prime ministers highlighted the decisive part played by the relations between the RCP and the SED, by the interviews between the leaders of the two parties and states, Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker, and by the decisions adopted on those occasions, in the deepening of friendship and in further developing the collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR, to the benefit of both peoples, in the interests of peace and socialism.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the decisions and understandings covenanted at top level were carried on successfully, working meetings for exchanging experience took place as well as consultation between the representatives of the leaderships of the two communist parties, parliaments, governments, mass and public organizations.

During the talks a comprehensive analysis was made of the stage and possibilities of further developing and diversifying the economic and technico-scientific collaboration, the commercial exchanges, the cooperation and specialization in production.

It was noted with satisfaction that these relations developed continuously, as a result of the activity carried on by both sides for the translation into life of the summit decisions.

The two prime ministers noted that the long-term programme on the main directions of development of the economic and technico-scientific collaboration, cooperation and specialization between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR until 1990, signed last year, ensured the development of economic collaboration on stable, long-term bases and directed it, first of all, toward important domains such as machine-building, electrotechnics, electronics, the chemical industry, metallurgy and agriculture.

Both sides highlighted that the dynamic development of the economic relations between the two countries is also reflected by the broadening of mutual deliveries stipulated in the long-term commercial agreement for 1981-1985. Emphasis was placed on the significance of that agreement for the supply of both economies with raw and basic materials products of the industry of metal processing, the chemical industry, light industry, agriculture and food industry. It was convenanted to single out new possibilities for the further expansion of mutual goods exchanges. It was established to intensify the goods exchange stipulated for 1982, to conclude as soon as possible the commercial protocol and to speed up the contraction of goods for 1983.

Likewise, the sides pointed out that the two countries' economic and technico-scientific potential, the experience and results of the bilateral collaboration so far offered possibilities for the expansion of economic collaboration in the future too. Stress was laid on the need for the intensification of cooperation and specialization in production as a dynamic factor of the bilateral economic relations, as well as of the very close link of the technico-scientific collaboration with the cooperation and specialization in production ventures.

In this sense, it was covenanted to speed up the achievement of the stipulated cooperation and specialization in production ventures and the conclusion of understandings for other ventures in key domains of the two countries' national economies.

Both sides agreed to start, in the first half of 1983, consultations between the central planning bodies on the coordination of the plans of the two countries' national economies over 1986-1990.

Both sides agreed to further their joint efforts so as to find possibilities for the intensification of collaboration on third markets.

The two prime ministers assessed the activity carried out by the joint governmental commission of economic collaboration, the central planning bodies and the speciality ministries for the development of the economic relations between the two countries.

The prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR reasserted their countries' resolve to further work for the development of the multilateral collaboration within the CMEA, for the fulfilment of the complex programme and of the special long-term collaboration programmes, in the interests of both national economies.

The two prime ministers emphasized that the cultural and scientific relations, as well as the relations in other domains deepened continuously, contributing to the strengthening of friendship and of better mutual acquaintance between the two peoples. Both sides expressed their determination to work for the further development of the collaboration in these domains.

During the meeting, the two heads of governments signed a protocol on the results of the talks they conducted.

During the exchange of views on the current international situation, the two prime ministers expressed their countries' worry about the further deterioration of the international situation, an outcome of the increasingly dangerous actions of the imperialist circles and particularly of the American imperialism, of their policy of strength, threat and dictate, of consolidation and redivision of the spheres of influence, of interference in the home affairs of independent states, of the escalation of the arms race. They pointed to their states' firm will to work together with the other states participating in the Warsaw Treaty, with the other socialist countries, with all peace-loving states, with the democratic and progressive forces all over the world for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, for the achievement of disarmament, nuclear disarmament, first of all for the peaceful settlement of all litigious interstate questions, for the strengthening of peace and collaboration on the basis of the equality of rights among states.

Looking into the European situation both sides expressed worry at the NATO decision to site new intermediate-range missiles in certain West European states, as also at the accumulation of other mass-destruction weapons, that threaten the life and existence of the European peoples. They declare for a limitation and diminishing of the intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe, for a Europe free from all nuclear weapons.

Both sides attach great importance to the Madrid reunion and consider it must conclude as soon as possible in positive results.

The sides highlighted that the endorsement, at the Madrid reunion, of a resolution concerning the calling of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament measures in Europe, within the all-European process, would be of special importance.

At the same time both sides highlighted that the final document of the Madrid reunion must include provisions on ensured continuity to the process opened in Helsinki, must establish the date and place of the next conference of representatives of the states participant in the CSCE. In the context the GDR reasserted her support to the proposal of the Socialist Republic of Romania that the conference should be held in Bucharest.

The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Constantin Dascalescu, and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR Willi Stoph expressed satisfaction at the fruitful results of the tasks they had and highlighted them to contribute to further deepening the relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR Willi Stoph, invited Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to pay an official visit of friendship to the GDR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

FORESTRY TALKS WITH BULGARIA; PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU172050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/11/1982 -- On Wesnesday, November 17, Ludovic Fazekas, deputy prime minister, received Yanko Markov, minister of forests and forest industries of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. During the interview aspects were approached of the expansion and diversification of the activities of economic and technical-scientific collaboration between the two countries in forestry and wood working. The same day, Ioan Florea, Romania minister of woodworking and building materials, and Yanko Markov, Bulgarian minister of forests and forest industries, signed a protocol which stipulates actions of cooperation between the relevant ministries in the two countries over 1982-1985, among which the setting up of a permanent working group and the intensification of commercial exchanges and technical-scientific collaboration.

VASILE PUNGAN MEETS LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI

AU172005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Tripoli (AGERPRES) 17/11/1982 -- Messages of friendship were exchanged in Tripoli between Nicolae Ceausescu and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call Vasile Pungan, adviser to the Romanian president, minister secretary of state, paid on the leader of the September 1 Revolution. The leader of the September 1 Revolution was highly appreciative of the Romanian head of state's consistent activity and concern for developing and consolidating the many-sided relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and the Libyan peoples, and expressed the wish of the Libyan side to act so as the relations between Jamahiriyah and Romania should be a model of understanding, collaboration and friendship between free and independent states. Aspects of joint interest were also approached as well as aspects of the international situation, those related to the Middle East in particular, the two states' determination being expressed to steadily work for peace, security and the development of collaboration in the world. The talks passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere characteristic of the relations between the two countries and peoples.

STAMBOLIC, ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU BEGIN TALKS

LD172300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1925 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav-Ethiopian talks, which represent the continuation of the broad exchange of views between Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of socialist Ethiopia, that was held 20 or so days ago in Addis Ababa, started in the Palace of the Federation at New Belgrade this afternoon.

The talks, which were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere were attended on the Yugoslav side by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidum; Adm Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; Luka Reljic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Gojko Sekulovski, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and others.

On the Ethiopian side the talks were attended by Berhanu Baye; member of the Standing Council; Yusuf Ahmed, minister of communications and transport; Mengistu Gemechu, special assistant to the president of socialist Ethiopia; Aseffa Woldie, Ethiopian ambassador to Yugoslavia; and others.

Today's meeting of the two heads of state dealt with bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Ethiopia and some topical questions of international life. Particular attention was devoted to the present activity of nonaligned countries in the course of preparations for the seventh summit on nonaligned countries in New Delhi.

The two sides positively assessed the development so far of bilateral relations and in the course of doing so examined the possibilities for the further promotion of economic cooperation. In this connection both sides stressed the significance of the agreement recently signed between the Osijek agricultural-industrial combine and the appropriate organs of the Ethiopian Government on the building of a big agricultural combine in Ethiopia. This agreement was seen as opening a broad road for cooperation between the two countries in this field, to which the Ethiopian Government attached priority importance in the entire economic development of the country.

Also discussed was cooperation in energy, transport, building and the military-economic and scientific-technological field. Cooperation in these fields will also be discussed at the meeting of the mixed committee for economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Ethiopia, which will meet early next year.

Exchanging views on topical international issues, the two presidents devoted particular attention to the situation in the Near East and Africa and in this connection on the forthcoming OAU meeting in Tripoli and the preparations for the seventh nonaligned summit in New Delhi.

They judged that the Palestinian question was the essence of the Near East problem. In this connection they also pointed out the need for broad international political action aimed at extending aid toward the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

When discussing the situation in Africa the two presidents expressed hope for the success of the forthcoming OAU meeting, which should contribute to the consolidation of the unity and national independence of African peoples and countries and to peaceful settling of disputes between African states on the basis of the principles enshrined in the OAU charter and the policy of nonalignment. The need for the earliest possible realization of Namibian people's independence was also pointed out.

The two presidents also pointed out the exceptional significance of the thorough preparations for the forthcoming conferences of the heads of state or government of nonaligned countries in New Delhi. In this connection they stressed that in the current exacerbated situation nonaligned countries could and should launch concrete initiatives for the settling of the basic problems confronting the world today with the aim of consolidating peace, security and economic development.

Dinner Toasts Exchanged

LD172356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Nov (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, organized a formal dinner in the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade this evening in honor of Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of socialist Ethiopia.

During the dinner the host and guest exchanged toasts. Turning to the high-ranking guest from nonaligned and friendly Ethiopia, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, said enormous geographical distances are not a barrier when readiness exists on both sides to nurture friendship in the tradition of mutual respect and understanding and to spread mutual cooperation which serves important joint aims.

"Your current visit in Yugoslavia," Petar Stambolic emphasized, addressing himself to President Mengistu, "is an indisputable confirmation of such readiness which, bearing in mind our recent visit, also means much more, that is, a desire to continue discussion in an open and constructive atmosphere about anything we can do to make our cooperation more significant and better. We value this meeting with you all the more highly because our aspirations, when it is a question of ways of making specific contributions to strengthening Yugoslav-Ethiopian relations and cooperation as a whole, are the same. At the same time your visit is a new reaffirmation of the quality which distinguishes friendly relations between our two socialist and nonaligned countries.

"Friendship between our peoples, I should say here, is a unique kind of tradition based not only on the many years of its existence, but also on the closeness of historical experiences through which we have passed and which define our aspirations toward freedom and independence, peace and progress in the world."

Having given his impressions of his recent visit to Ethiopia, particularly emphasizing the Ethiopian people's enthusiasm in their efforts to rid themselves of the inheritance of the past and to carry out a socialist transformation of their country, Petar Stambolic stressed that the two countries, together with other nonaligned countries, see the policy of nonalignment as a strong support for independence which acts in international relations in the interests of peace, security, democratic relations and progress for all.

"We are deeply convinced," the president of the SFRY Presidency concluded," that your current visit to Yugoslavia will also mean much as a contribution to our bilateral relations and as a stimulus to Yugoslav-Ethiopian cooperation in the international sphere in carrying out the policy of nonalignment in the spirit of the original principles in service of the aims and tasks of our movement."

Petar Stambolic then stated that the complex and serious international situation means that all nonaligned countries, through their associated forces, should ensure the success of the forthcoming summit in New Delhi. The success of the conference is of vital interest for all nonaligned countries.

At the end of the toast, the president of the SFRY Presidency also pointed to the significance of the forthcoming OAU session in Tripoli.

Thanking his host for his warm words, Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of socialist Ethiopia, referred to the recent visit to Ethiopia by a Yugoslav delegation led by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency. The fruitful discussions which took place on this occasion were carried out in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and fraternal relations. They pointed to continued strengthening of links between our two countries, the Ethiopian president said, adding that during his current visit to Yugoslavia the Ethiopian delegation will continue the constructive talks started in Addis Ababa and the discussion of ways to further strengthen mutual cooperation.

President Mengistu Haile Marian also spoke about the worsened international situation, accusing international imperialism of militaristic and aggressive policies and of attempting to hinder developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle for social and economic emancipation, as well as destabilizing progressive governments in the world. Revolutionary Ethiopia, Mengistu went on, has become the target of such a frontal attack. International imperialism is arming and encouraging reactionary circles in our region in order to hinder the Ethiopian revolution and thus endanger peace in this part of the world, Mengistu emphasized.

The international community and peace-loving peoples and states must make efforts to eliminate the current threats to peace in the world. Members of the Nonaligned Movement can and must play a special role in contributing to world peace, President Mengistu said, adding that nonaligned countries are expected to make even greater efforts and sacrifices in order to overcome misunderstandings and to achieve the movement's original aims.

As founder-members, our two countries have always advocated maintaining and strengthening the Nonaligned Movement. Our two countries have a particular responsibility to work for continued strengthening and effectiveness of the Nonaligned Movement, so that it may play an even greater role in maintaining peace and freedom in the world and transform the existing inequitable international economic order. Therefore, we must all make even greater efforts to ensure success for the forthcoming seventh conference of nonaligned countries, the Ethiopian president said.

At the end of his toast, President of socialist Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam, expressed his conviciton that comprehensive cooperation between Ethiopia and Yugoslavia will be deepened and strengthened and that Yugoslavia's many years of experience will help Ethiopian efforts aimed at "building the foundations of socialist development."

BOJANIC VISITS UK, MEETS WITH PYM, FINANCIERS

LD172020 Belgarde TANJUG in English 1804 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] London November 7 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs [title as received] Milenko Bojanic visiting Britain at the British Government's invitation met with Froeign Secretary Francis Pym on Wednesday.

Bojanic briefed Pym on the guidelines of the Yugoslav economic policy next year and received assurances that Yugoslavia can count on British support. The British side understands, it was said, that more favourable economic relations -- where Yugoslavia now has a high deficit -- would be of essential importance for the promotion of overall bilateral cooperation.

Bojanic exchanged views with the governor of the national bank. Gordon Richardson, on financial relations between the two countries. They also discussed the possibility of a medium-term financial loan to Yugoslavia in which a group of banks here is displaying interest. They exchanged information on conditions for a credit to be granted to Yugoslavia by the Basel-based bank for interventional settlements.

Bojanic also met with officials of several British firms and institutions doing business with Yugoslavia or interested in economic and financial relations with Yugoslavia.

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION MEETS WITH JORDAN'S HASAN

LD172234 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2110 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, November 18 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Jordan have stressed the need for closer cooperation between the two countries on all the preparations for the seventh summit of nonaligned countries in New Delhi.

This has been said in talks in Amman between a delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia and Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan. The Yugoslav delegation was headed by President of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Nikola Kmezich.

Prince Hasan acquainted the Yugoslav delegation with the situation in the Middle East and action the Arab countries had taken towards settling the crisis in the region. Prince Hasan paid tribute to President Tito as one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement.

Nikola Kmezic stressed the need for an international action for solving the Mideast crisis. He especially underlined the importance of the realisation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Both sides stressed the importance of a positive development of Yugoslav-Jordanian political and economic relations. They pointed to still untackled possibilities for cooperation between the two countries, especially in the economic field.

PROBLEMS SEEN IN TRADE RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA

Bulgarian Fiats 'Unacceptable'

LD131156 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 13 Nov 82

[By Pavle Mrmevski]

[Text] Sofia, Nov 13 TANJUG -- The overall value of Yugoslav-Bulgarian trade both ways amounted to 1919 million dollars for the first nine months of this year. According to Bulgarian sources. Of the total sum, Yugoslav commodity imports from Bulgaria accounted for 1010 million dollars and Yugoslav goods and services exports to Bulgaria for 90 million dollars.

The results are modest and, as assessed by both sides, not in line with the actual possibilities of the economies of the two neighboring countries.

The value of trade between the two countries both ways is by the end of the year to reach 400 million dollars this will be by 25 percent less than envisaged under the long-term agreement for 1982.

The unfavorable status of the Yugoslav trade representatives in Sofia for the past 13 months is certainly one of the impediments standing in the way of the further promotion of economic cooperations between the two countries. The [words indistinct] in December last year when the Bulgarian authorities introduced a new regime for Yugoslav trade representatives, insisting that their activity goes through the Bulgarian "Intreped" firm, as a middle-man, as in the case of trade representatives of the socialist countries. The accepting of the Bulgarian demand would mean the employing of one more Bulgarian in each of the Yugoslav trade offices, with a pay in convertible currency, and also the paying of a certain percentage for each contract realized to the Bulgarian "Intrepid", which is unacceptable to the Yugoslav economy.

While official organs of the two countries are seeking a common language for the solution of the problem, the work of the Yugoslav trade representatives in Sofia is rendered virtually impossible. This doubtlessly reflected on the value of trade between the two countries. The Yugoslav trade representatives in Sofia are not allowed any direct contact with Bulgarian partners with whom Yugoslav trade representatives cannot discuss business even over the phone. The Bulgarian side simply does not recognize the Yugoslav economy representatives in Bulgaria. The work of the Yugoslav economy representatives in Bulgaria therefore amounts only to accompanying the delegations coming from Yugoslavia and organizing meetings for them.

Exchange Rate 'Very Unfavorable'

AU131313 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Nov 82 p 4

[Excerpts] Sofia, 4 Nov (TANJUG) -- According to the latest foreign exchange rates of the Bulgarian National Bank for November, 85.47 dinars must be paid for one Bulgarian lev; more precisely, 100 Yugoslav dinars are worth only one lev and 17 stotinkas (lev has 100 stotinkas), discounting the usual bank commission.

As a result of this exchange rate, Bulgaria has become too "expensive" for Yugoslav citizens. Considering the fact that the dollar is worth less than the lev, everything in Bulgaria, including souvenirs and hotels, is too expensive for Yugoslavs here.

It is widely rumored in Bulgaria that the prices of many products, including food products, will be increased at the beginning of next year. Although nothing has been announced officially, the prices of ready-made clothing and many other textile products, which appear in shops under the label of "new models," have increased in recent days by 30 to 50 percent.

In addition to the obligatory deposits, the present very unfavorable exchange rate between the lev and dinar will certainly affect the visits of our citizens to neighboring Bulgaria. According to official Bulgarian information, 725,676 Yugoslavs visited Bulgaria last year, and it is estimated that each of them spent at least 100 levs there.

In the same period, 43,802 Bulgarians, including those traveling on official business, visited Yugoslavia.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH DJIBOUTI RELEASED

LD102318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1631 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Nov (TANJUG) -- A joint communique on the visit by Moumin Bahdon Farah, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and his talks with Yugoslav officials, has been issued in Belgrade. The communique says:

"Moumin Bahdon Farah, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Djibouti, made an official friendly visit to the SFRY from 8-10 November 1982 at the invitation of Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Moumin Bahdon Farah, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Djibouti, was received by Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency. On this occasion the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Djibouti handed Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, a personal message from his excellency Hassan Gouled Aptidon, president of the Republic of Djibouti, for Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Moumin Bahdon Farah, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Djibouti, accompanied by the members of his delegation, visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center and laid a wreath on President Tito's grave.

An exhaustive exchange of views on topical international issues and bilateral cooperation was carried out in the talks between Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Moumin Bahdon Farah, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Djibouti. It is noted that this was the first visit at government level and as such represented a start for broader contacts and cooperation between the two countries. The need for more frequent contacts at a high level was pointed out and the conviction was expressed that the visit by the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Djibouti will contribute to the continued promotion of bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Moumin Bahdon Farah, minister of foreign affairs of Djibouti, held separate talks with R. Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council, and M. Zrelec, director of the Federal Institute for International Scientific, Educational, Cultural and Technical Cooperation, on the promotion of economic relations between the two countries. Both sides' interest in expanding economic cooperation was noted, especially in the sphere of trade, investment and agriculture. Both sides expressed their readiness to sign an agreement very soon on scientific and technical cooperation.

The two sides expressed concern at the deterioration of the international situation and increased tension in the world. They judged that the basic causes of this situation lie in the failure to resolve the world's basic problems, the increasing use of the policy of force and pressure, the worsened situation surrounding existing crisis flashpoints and the appearance of new ones, the accelerated arms race, the crisis in international economic relations and the conflict of interests and increased rivalry between the big powers. The need was pointed to for increased involvement by the international community with a view to overcoming the current unfavorable situation in the world and solving more effectively topical international economic and political problems on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalignment.

The two sides emphasized the significance and role of the Nonaligned Movement as an autonomous and irreplaceable nonbloc factor in the struggle for equitable international cooperation, peace and security in the world. They expressed the conviction that the forthcoming summit of nonaligned countries in New Delhi will contribute to strengthening the movement's continued action capability and affirming its original principles.

The situation in southern Africa was discussed with particular attention in the talks. Emphasis was placed on the need for urgent measures to be taken to implement the UN plan on granting independence to Namibia contained in Security Council Resolution 435. Support for SWAPO [South-West African Peoples' Organization] as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia was reaffirmed. The racist regime of South Africa was criticized sharply for its illegal occupation of Namibia and its aggressive policy toward neighboring countries.

The two sides pointed to the great significance of the OAU in solving Africa's political and economic problems, as well as in the struggle to end colonialism and strengthen the independence of African countries. They gave full support to efforts aimed at maintaining and strengthening this organization's unity and action capability.

The two sides expressed the desire that a lasting solution should be reached to the conflicts in the Horn of Africa on the basis of dialogue and understanding in accordance with the UN Charter, OAU decisions and the basic principles of nonalignment.

Discussing the situation in the Middle East, the two sides sharply criticized Israel's aggressive policy which had escalated in the brutal military intervention in Lebanon. Anger was expressed at the Israeli policy of genocide toward the Palestinian people which culminated in the massacres of innocent people in the Sabre and Shatila camps. They expressed the conviction that a global solution to this crisis and the establishment of lasting peace in the region can only be achieved on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the creation of their own state, as well as ensuring the conditions for all states in the region to have a secure and peaceful life. The two sides reaffirmed their support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In view of the interdependence of political and economic problems, particular emphasis in the talks was placed on the need for extra efforts to be made with a view to reducing the present gap between developed and developing countries.

The two sides expressed their serious concern at the existing inequitable system of international economic relations which places Africa and other developing countries in an increasingly more difficult situation, threatening the prospects for further development of their economies. In this context emphasis was placed on the priority significance of global negotiations on international economic cooperation and mutual cooperation between developing countries while relying on their own resources.

The talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. An identity or similarity of views on all matters discussed was noted.

Moumin Bahdon Farah, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Djibouti, invited Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairms, to make an official visit to Djibouti. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit will be set by diplomatic channels."

MITJA RIBICIC ADDRESSES TU CONGRESS 11 NOVEMBER

AU111753 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1133 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Speech by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, during the second part of the first plenary session of the Ninth Congress of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia at the trade union hall in Belgrade -- live]

[Text] Comrades: The LCY Central Committee and the SFRY Presidency have charged me with the task of greeting you and wishing you, delegates and guests of the Ninth Congress of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, creative and fruitful work. [applause]

We can call this year of 1982, which we will conclude with the congress of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, the congress year. The congresses of our sociopolitical organizations, together with the spring elections for our delegate assemblies, represented an extraordinarily important political act in strengthening the awareness and in rallying and mobilizing the masses of people.

All of these highest meetings -- each of them separately on behalf of members of its own organization and all of them together on behalf of our workers class and working people, the peoples and nationalities of our entire socialist community -- decided in a plebiscite-like manner in favor of the continuity of our revolution and the consistent implementation and development of socialist self-management as an embodiment of that revolution. It is on this basis that an alliance of the workers class with all sections and progressive forces of our society -- similar to the people's front -- is being built today. Self-management has become the property of every worker. In practice it has become a force which is depriving of their inherited positions those who were deciding on behalf of workers -- something that understandably provoked the workers' reaction -- in defending their monopolistic positions. This is the reason for attacks on self-management.

Today our country is in a class struggle of wide proportions, a struggle of the workers class and all working people for a complete victory of the self-managing associated labor and against the consolidation of alienated financial and economic power centers. This struggle is waged under difficult conditions of our own crisis, as well as the European and world economic crisis, under conditions of the existing unequal world monetary, financial and trade system and of antagonisms between blocs and crises of social systems which we witness on all our borders and in the world. I dare to claim that we can compare this struggle to our national liberation war and our struggle against Stalinism for the right to our own road to socialism. The success of this struggle will determine whether the magnificent achievements of our national liberation war, as our assault against the very sky, will also open up bright new prospects for the new generations of all peoples and nationalities of Socialist Yugoslavia, the country of workers' councils and delegate assemblies, the country with a specific socialist revolution, a small country in a community of many small peoples and nationalities.

Comrade delegates, allow me to quite briefly inform you on the work of the LCY in the 40 month period since the 12th LCY Congress. Under the present internal and international conditions, the 12th LCY Congress has made its Marxist contribution to seeking the best road for further developing and strengthening socialist self-management to enable us, under the new objective circumstances, to make new subjective steps toward further socioeconomic and cultural progress. We have accomplished quite a great deal in the specific and creative formation of economic policy, in realizing the congress documents and in the task of putting past work in order, a task that is quite difficult for us Yugoslavs. Since June the SFRY Presidency has been mainly preoccupied with the problems of economic stabilization. The commission for stabilization has accomplished a great deal and, by the end of this year, it will complete its work on all of the 15 separate documents. In my opinion, because of their elaboration of the constitutional relations and of the orientations of the law on associated labor, these documents are no less important documents for our reality than the concept of and struggle for the new international economic system formulated by the conferences of nonaligned countries so far are important on the international scene.

The second session of the LCY Central Committee authorized the Presidium to mobilize the entire LCY in solving priority economic problems. The third session of the LCY Central Committee warned that it is high time for adopting effective stabilization attitudes and activities at all levels. The Federal Executive Council began the work with a package of very specific and sharp measures to stop the expansion of expenditures and to initiate action to promote social reproduction on sound foundations and to promote exports. Because for many years, through a long series of years, we were spending at the expense of the future accumulation and foreign and domestic credits, we needed the drastic measures which have shocked our public and, to a certain extent, also the international public. But our people have accepted this as a means of sobering up in order to lower ourselves to firm and real ground from the clouds of unrealistic wishes, to do this as soon as possible and on the basis of the real income earned with our own labor.

It is clear that in this connection, there are also tendencies of centralist and all-state regulating of economic trends. But we will most quickly defeat these tendencies, first, by consistently respecting regulations and measures in a disciplined manner and, second, by effectively regulating the relations in all spheres of social reproduction, especially in the sphere of consumption, through the self-management and delegate system. We consider everything that now must be regulated by administrative measures out of necessity to be a transition to the situation in which all this will be solved in a better way and more effectively through self-management. But it must be borne in mind that under our Constitution the state organs have their own responsibilities. They must intervene whenever the relations in social reproduction are disputed. Anyone who is unable or refuses to assume responsibility for a better and more thorough settlement of the situation through self-managing means has no right to criticize the present and future necessary state measures. [applause]

Comrades, the basic congress direction of the workers' vanguard and -- I am convinced -- of your broadest workers' organization, is clear. This is the direction of further development of self-management and implementation of economic stabilization whose main factors are associated workers. It is furthermore the preservation and strengthening of political stability, further development of relations among peoples and nationalities on the basis of their equality and brotherhood and unity. It is the respect for social ownership and the formation of new relations among people on this basis and on the basis of work and knowledge. It is the openness of our society toward the world market and international division of labor, nonalignment and the realization of socialism as a new relationship among peoples and states.

You know that after the partisan victory, socialism in Yugoslavia was formed under the conditions of a destroyed country and under the conditions of poverty and under the conditions of our difficult struggle to preserve our independence. We were compelled to quickly rebuild the country destroyed and devastated by war and develop the production forces in order to create the material basis for building a new society. The people and the leading socialist political forces adopted this policy to make it possible for us to extricate ourselves from poverty and economic and cultural backwardness and, within a few decades, achieve what was denied to us in the Balkans for a century because of wars, social, national, religious and other conflicts and the struggle of alien forces for dominance over our country and our peoples who live in this strategically important southern European area.

When we extricated ourselves from the worst, we became a state with nearly the most rapid socioeconomic development in Europe and the world. Other countries around us, too, were developing quickly, but Yugoslavia's development was socially more painless because it was accompanied by the political system of socialist self-management which constantly broadened the workers' right to decisionmaking.

Self-management has developed as a fusion of two components: On the one hand, it has developed from the Marxist analysis of the socioeconomic laws of the contemporary world at the time when we came to grips with Stalinism and when Tito, Kardelj and other creative personalities analyzed the causes of the bureaucratization of the party and society and found solutions in transforming the statist-centralist relations into self-managing relations. On the other hand, it has developed from the social basis and on the basis of practical results in the process of self-managing development which awakened the interests of the million-strong masses in our society. Because of this, self-management became a demand and pressure of the people on the leading forces of our society, pressure for constantly expanding the rights and responsibilities of associated labor.

The decentralization and democratization of decisionmaking naturally encouraged the aspirations for a more rapid development of the material production forces and of the social and personal standard of living. All means were welcome to us. We used all possibilities for foreign loans. We imported modern technology and equipment. We also used foreign science and engaged the resources of our workers abroad. But the negative consequences of this orientation and policy were not sufficiently taken into account. However, as a result of this our socialism became more attractive for people not only because it has saved them from poverty, but also because it has enabled them to enjoy a higher personal and social standard of living, employment, housing and housing comforts and because it has opened up for them new areas of freedom and creative work -- that is, briefly, a life worthy of man. We were building Yugoslavia on truly new foundations. [applause]

Comrades, today we all criticize this policy and seek those guilty of incurring past debts, of making investments in the economy on the basis of formerly inexpensive and now expensive credits and costly imported energy sources, those guilty of duplicating production capacities and the like. But let us ask ourselves where this guilt is. Is it in the fact that we -- to be honest, not always most wisely -- invested in industry, oriented ourselves to modern technology and modern agriculture, created an army of educated and qualified people and created a modern industrial society in the formerly backward Balkan country? I think that it is not necessary to adopt too critical an attitude toward the quick transformation of our society and that it is even less wise to negate the enormous results achieved by Yugoslavia in its economic and cultural progress and social development as a whole. [applause]

It is also necessary to know that in our country the benefits of this development have not been enjoyed only by some narrow privileged groups, but that regardless of the extent to which we succeeded in dividing all that justly, we have all lived quite well during that period, we have lived -- I would say -- better that our real possibilities allowed. All developing countries such as Yugoslavia, which have their structural problems, find it more difficult to adapt themselves to the new reality than the developed countries, both the capitalist and the socialist developed countries.

This is so even though they, too, are unable to resolve the basic contradictions of their own systems resulting from the capitalist profits or state ownerships and they are transferring the burden of economic crisis to less developed countries, protecting the monopoly of their closed markets and unscrupulously following a wage policy in the interest of the ruling class and to the detriment of the broad masses of people. The consequence of this policy is an alarming level of unemployment and a number of liquidated factories in Europe and the world.

Naturally all this does not diminish our responsibility for eliminating what, in the policy of rapid development so far, has resulted in the present situation. The 12th LCY Congress was critical. It was critical in relation to deviations from the economic policy on which accord was reached at the 11th LCY Congress, deviations which resulted in a veritable thoughtless race of investment expansion and debts.

But we must also come to grips with the notion that it is possible to live well without serious and creative work, with rights but without any responsibility, in a freedom which, at the same time, is not based on the freedom of others. This is a notion which, simultaneous with our rapid and relatively easy development, has gradually made its appearance and, like a cancer of the blood, has spread through our entire social organism.

The problem of responsibility must be stated very clearly as Tito did at your eighth congress, together with the demand for strengthening the collective responsibility within which the personal responsibility of every individual holder of social position must also be unambiguously expressed. [applause]

Collective responsibility cannot be a screen covering irresponsible behavior and work of individuals. All delegates of the 12th LCY Congress unanimously demanded the implementation of this statement by Tito, and the Central Committee incorporated it in its views at its first session. Whoever has a greater influence in social decisions must also bear a greater burden of responsibility. In this connection I primarily have in mind mistaken investments, the selection of poor technology, the failure to utilize existing production capacities, unharvested fields, arable land overgrown by weeds, the elements and tendencies of disintegration and of encapsulation within the fences of basic organizations of associated labor, communes, republics and provinces, disunity of the market and other phenomena which are well known to all of us.

Our interest in the entire socialist self-managing Yugoslavia in which only we alone, all together, can insure that our future prospects should not suppress the short term and pragmatic interests of its individual parts. [applause] Today these questions are justly raised and are becoming current. This criticism does not come only from the grassroots, but also from above, and at times even from those who themselves made their contribution to our mistaken orientations, as well as from those who always think they know it all and who think they are always right. It seems that to some of them criticism is a goal and not a means of seeking a way out and of preventing a repetition of mistakes. It is perhaps not superflous to say -- though not as a justification -- that whoever works also makes mistakes, but that nevertheless the one who does nothing is guilty of the greatest mistake. [applause]

In this present difficult situation we must strengthen our confidence in our system and in our workers as the main factor of the rights and responsibilities in managing the social property, and we must emphasize the advantages of this system in solving development and other problems. If it were not for this system, we would be in a much worse situation because our people would lack all vision of their way out of the present situation. And the absence of prospects is a forerunner of political crisis. The constitutional foundations are sound but many remnants and ruins of the previous structure have been left on them. It is up to us to clear our self-managing structure from these deposits to insure that they will not further continue to represent a ballast and hamper our socioeconomic development, obscure the prospects and drag the society into new conflicts and crises. Our formula is: developed material forces of society plus the self-managing initiative of workers equals socialism. [applause]

Comrades, in our system, the League of Communists does not issue directives to the workers' trade unions. Within the framework of our program strategy, the trade unions themselves decide the directions and methods of their political actions. The position of the workers class and the realization of its policy of economic power in the system of socialist self-management and social ownership are the basis on which the trade unions autonomously determine their activity according to the interests of workers at the present stage of their struggle for making decisions on their own work, for taking over the power from those who are still making decisions about the work of others. The trade unions must not strive for any gradual pragmatic, change of the present inappropriate distribution of income. They must strive for something much more -- that is, for radical changes in the quality of management, for revolutionary changes in socioeconomic relations, for decisionmaking on social resources as a whole.

As Comrade Nedeljkovic said, the workers are struggling to move from the periphery of socioeconomic and political life over to the central stage of social developments and decisionmaking on reproduction, surplus value, past labor, the credit-monetary policy, the conditions for earning income and development strategy and tactics. In this struggle in which self-management is being realized, the trade unions can only be on the side of workers. [applause]

Our workers' revolution is solving the contradictions of the contemporary world as they are manifesting themselves in our society. It is overcoming the historical division into physical and intellectual work, is elevating the workers class to the level of collective intellectual and manager, is eliminating the antagonism between the city and countryside, is overcoming and positively solving the classical national question because it is opening, in a self-managing way, new dimensions of the freedom, assertion and progress of nations. It provides an alternative in solving the basic dilemmas of the contemporary world, an alternative to overcoming the contradictions between developed and undeveloped regions. Our revolution and self-management have brought about a great achievement, a solidarity which cannot really be compared to anything like it elsewhere in the world, because it is based on work, mutual rights and responsibilities and management of social property. By gradually socializing all spheres of human life and decisionmaking, our socialism is assuming a humane and human face and the widest democratic dimensions of the rule of the people. [applause]

Allow me to point out some of the basic points of emphasis made at your republican congresses and during the preparation of and in the documents of the ninth congress -- that is, this, your congress. These are points of emphasis which are very important but somehow get lost in the multitude of our resolutions, statements and speeches. We in the Central Committee Presidium are of the opinion that in the present period, these points of emphasis are of great importance for you and for our entire community. In the opinion of the LCY, they are in accord with the long-term interests of the workers class. You, delegates of this congress, will appraise whether they are in accord with the awareness and interests of our working people and our associated labor in the present economic and political situation in which Yugoslavia finds itself.

First, you have stressed the readiness and determination of the workers to struggle for good management and honest work. This is the only way that leads from the present difficult situation to social stability and social security and a better tomorrow, the material foundation of the workers' power and self-management, the basis for the further, more modern development of the means of production and more modern and suitable organization and association, the possibility to master and develop modern technology to the benefit of man and the mankind, the condition for realizing the economic laws at home and for joining in the international division of labor.

The League of Communists is convinced that the trade unions will be persistent in this demand, and that they will struggle with all their force and authority against poor work, negligence, losses, parasitism, false solidarity, and privileges not based on work. We should all struggle for this in material production and outside it. He who does not want to work and to create cannot participate in the distribution of the results of work by others [applause].

Second, you stress the interest of the worker in implementing the principle of remuneration according to the results of work, for this is the basic principle of distribution in our society, and the condition for our realizing that everybody -- an individual, a basic organization of associated labor, a commune, a republic or a province -- should make a living on the results of his current and past labor. The basic motive is to stimulate workers toward good work and an efficient management of social resources.

It is to provide a prerequisite for solidarity assistance which is reasonable, honest and socialist when it is extended to those who have found themselves in difficulties in their production not through any fault of their own, and those who have inherited poverty and a lack of prospects, to enable them to develop their own resources, work and knowledge. We in the League of Communists are convinced that you will resolutely struggle against socializing the consequences of poor work and against bad development decisions in economic operations to insure that all subjective factors of associated labor, and associated labor as a whole will manage the social property as though it were their own dinars. The solidarity of workers does not imply the possibility for anyone to live at the expense of others.

Third, you have stated in the resolution that the workers are interested in a conscientious management of social property. You said that it is in this way that they protect the means of production which are the basis of their authority and self-management; increase the volume of funds for their personal incomes, accumulation and for opening up new work places; create the conditions for good joint economic operations within the system of mutual rights and responsibilities; create in an economical way the foundations for their association, links and joint earning of incomes and for preventing the encapsulation and autarky of the individual production cells; create their own instruments of economic policy such as self-managing planning, association of labor and pooling of resources, the ways of creating joint revenues and incomes, free exchange of labor, the formation of relations on the basis of past work and their own criteria to measure the success of work and distribution firmly based on economic laws and on the criteria of the world market; and strengthen the unified Yugoslav market through which the workers of all republics and provinces are linked together in order to satisfy their material needs and interests and thereby integrate Yugoslavia on new class foundations and real solidarity. The League of Communists will resolutely support your activity to insure respect for the economic laws which represent a criterion in managing social property. It will fully support you in your struggle against negligent attitudes toward social property, against claims, improper behavior, speculation and unlawful appropriations and privileges which are not based on work, knowledge and responsibility. The trade unions will greatly strengthen their reputation by struggling against the hired-labor mentality of workers and by using the means of protection of social property -- that is, the workers' control, public prosecutor's offices, courts and all the other organs of our people's and workers' class authority. [applause]

Fourth, you have written in your documents that the realization and development of socialist self-management is in the interest of workers because self-management is a system which, in its very foundations -- unfortunately, not yet in all spheres -- introduces the workers to the sphere of decisionmaking on income and surplus value. It is a system which founds the system of political authority on production relations, which unites labor and politics through the delegate system and which directly introduces the interests of associated labor to all areas of decisionmaking. Because of this, we are convinced that the ninth congress, the meeting of delegates of our largest organization of workers -- just as the 12th LCY Congress has done it -- will raise high the banner of the inalienable self-managing rights of our working people. Workers will defend that banner against the promoters of statism and bureaucratism, group ownership and all forms of elitism. The defense of the system is a class issue for workers. The only alternative to self-management is the restoration of the hired-labor relations to which our workers class will never consent. [applause]

A worker cannot be deluded by the thesis that self-management is responsible for the present situation, for he knows well who in our country decided where and when on the surplus value and new investment. He knows that difficulties are most numerous where self-management is present least. Workers do not attempt to solve present difficulties by linking the technocracy and the political bureaucracy.

They know that administrative measures by state organs are indispensable in crisis situations for the sake of strengthening their rights and responsibilities in the (?interaction) of the muutal relations in social reproduction -- which is to say, to enhance self-management and not to substitute for it and push it to the margins of social events.

Workers do not believe those who say that the self-managing system is something fit only for ideal conditions. [applause] They know that ideal conditions do not exist and that the building of socialism is a difficult and painful process of a struggle of the new against the old. Workers also know that from the time of Marx's Communist Manifesto, people have used the same slogans -- not believing in the strength and the ability of the proletariat -- to frighten the workers. And this is not all. Our workers class has passed its own school of self-managing practice of three decades, and it has gained much experience and knowledge. Therefore, it does not accept the attacks on the system which are camoflaged with specious scientific, in quotes, arguments. The workers defend their system of socialist self-management although they know all its faults and all its shortcomings and contradictions. After all, no worker was afraid of these things.

The workers also know that if centralist state ownership relations returned in our multinational community, they would cause insurmountable new tensions and, at the same time, have not been able to resolve the material and other contradictions of our society. Our workers therefore now demand that the basic self-managing relations be respected and realized by all those who create the economic and development policy in all fields of social reproduction.

For all these creative political forces of our society, the materials and the papers of the stabilization commission constitute the basic orientation, providing many answers to new dilemmas. Only in this way will the responsible cadres in leading political and professional posts in production and in society obtain the support of the working people.

Under the present aggravated conditions, it is a matter of revolutionary changes. As a society faithful to the interests of the workers class, we are able to realize these changes. The issue now is for the worker to take the whole cake into his hands. He will no longer quarrel about a smaller or larger piece of this cake or some crumbs. He wants to decide on the fate of the cake, for he creates this cake.

Those who want to be left in peace because they want to continue to make decisions on behalf of the workers, not believing in the workers' power and abilities, turn the attention of the workers to peripheral occurrences which are justly disturbing the general public. When the workers decide on the overall process and the entire income, he will also decide who will buy big or small cars and who will drive them, how much money we should allocate for expense accounts, for advertising, for plays, celebrations and the like. [applause]

Only when the workers (?become better organized, will they feel) how much their own money, their own life and prospects are tied up with the progress of their factory, their community and society in general. He will then carefully control to what purposes income is distributed. He will approve or disapprove the spending of it both inside his own associated labor organization and in the delegate assemblies, at all levels where decisions are now made on his income earmarked for personal, social, communal, budgetary and investment spending.

Comrades, we are in a very serious economic situation. Many compare the present situation with the past crisis, for instance that following 1948 or the time of the economic reform in the sixties.

These comparisons are not very apt. On the one hand, the situation is more favorable. The material foundations of our associated labor are now, in the eighties, much richer, more developed and more modern. The new constitutional law on associated labor has put into shape the overall system of socialist self-management as a firm basis for the building of new relations at all levels and in all the fields of social life.

On the other hand, the situation is more difficult. Perhaps it is the most difficult in the postwar period of our building. The problems of internal and external liquidity have reached a critical level. We have run down our foreign exchange reserves. We are implementing stabilization under conditions of a world crisis when the flow of financial credits is turning away from the developing countries to the big and rich ones and to the multinational companies which have no ear for the difficulties of the nonaligned world, although it comprises the great majority of the world population.

Our partners are also taking protective measures to solve their own internal situation, which makes our penetration of foreign markets even more difficult. The situation is also more difficult because to date we have not succeeded in explaining to our people the whole gravity and the interdependence of the present difficulties, although they already feel the consequences in the increase in the number of unemployed, checks in production, the energy shortage and shortages of some goods.

But the view still prevails that these phenomena are of a short term nature and that the economic stabilization measures are a storm that will quickly pass and then we will again live with as little work as possible and continue to spend in the old ways. I think that, at this time, your congress is the most trustworthy and most competent public forum for a true and completely open insight into our country's economic situation -- an insight not in order to jointly complain about it, but in order to insure that we will make it incumbent upon every individual worker, every individual basic organization of associated labor and local and interest community and every individual commune, republic and province to work out its own rigorous program of stabilization behavior. [applause]

We must resolutely reduce all spheres of spending, all budgets and all investments. We must intensify the discipline of every individual separately and of all us together. We must work well, save to the maximum possible extent and renounce various [word indistinct] events, celebrations, megalomanic plans and unnecessary social expenses. We have a great historical responsibility. It is on the basis of theoretical and scientific knowledge that we must prove the vitality and ability of the socialist self-managing system also in solving the present difficult economic problems and insure a continued and stable socioeconomic development and a continued and stable development of the material production forces of Yugoslav society. Many workers and liberation movements throughout the world have accepted the idea of self-management as an alternative to the existing social systems.

Our task is difficult because Tito and Kardelj are no longer with us. We can no longer expect their advice and we can no longer transfer responsibility to them. Firmly relying on their work, we must effectively organize ourselves and we, ourselves, must find the best solutions on the road of asserting socialist self-management. [applause]

Comrades. We in the LCY Central Committee are deeply convinced that without renouncing a single one of our basic orientations and not allowing anyone from outside to force us to our knees by pressures and extortions that are becoming increasingly pronounced, we can overcome this difficult and complex situation with our heads held high. [applause]

We have learned from Tito that we can succeed by even more firmly relying on our own forces, on the masses of workers and people, and by opening up for the masses of workers and people real prospects for a better life and new areas for a real workers' democracy.

The Socialist Alliance, the League of Communists and the trade unions, as the main guiding forces of the society, have understood that our task is not only to pragmatically adopt restrictive administrative measures to alleviate the intensified economic, social, liquidity and other difficulties, but that we must primarily use this situation for further breakthroughs in the quality of economic operations and in strengthening the self-managing production relations. This imposes on us the obligation to be united in the view that the directions of the way out lead:

First -- only through a further development and strengthening of socialist self-management and of the rights and responsibilities of workers as its basic subjective factor;

Second -- through an economic stabilization policy, which does not represent a renunciation of, but a long term and rigorous turn in, developing the quality of production on the basis of respect for economic laws; and

Third -- through a far more extensive, effective and much better participation in the international division of labor on the basis of equality, a participation that must be organized within the framework of entire Yugoslavia, insuring that the results of our work will be measured by the criteria of world markets and world economy.

These are the elements of the socioeconomic program that the Federal Executive Council is preparing, on the basis of our joint decisions, as its proposal for discussion and adoption in the Federal Assembly and that, relying on the support of the workers class, will open up -- on consistent constitutional foundations -- new areas for workers' democracy in our society.

Comrade delegates, I wish you much success in fulfilling these tasks in the sense of the old proletarian slogan "Honor and power to work." [prolonged applause]

Congress Concludes

AU131514 [Editorial report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1032 GMT on 13 November, jointly with the Zagreb, Sarajevo, Titograd and Novi Sad radio stations, begins a live relay of the last part of the concluding plenary session of the Ninth Congress of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia at the trade union hall in Belgrade. The announcer reports that Stojan Stojcevski presides over this part of the session.

At 1034 GMT, Stojcevski opens the session and proposes to the congress the next, the 10th, item on the agenda: discussion of and adoption of the "Resolution of the Ninth Congress of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia on the Tasks of Trade Unions in Further Developing the Socialist Self-Management and Strengthening the Material and Social Position of Workers and Implementing Economic Stabilization." The final draft of the resolution has been distributed among delegates, he says, and gives the floor to Dusan Bogdanov to report on behalf of the commission for drafting the resolution. In an 18-minute speech, Dusan Bogdanov reports on the preparation and drafting of the resolution and outlines its main points. He notes that the commission has been unable to fully meet the workers' demand for "as brief, clear and specific resolution as possible" because it did not wish to disregard a single important problem.

He particularly stresses the following basic strategic orientations on which the resolution is based: One -- strengthening the self-managing position of workers and the workers class and overcoming problems and difficulties and ensuring the further successful socioeconomic development of the country through a consistent implementation of socialist self-management; two -- the implementation of the economic stabilization policy is the most important task in the coming period; three -- the responsibility of every single individual and of all social subjective factors for the work and tasks entrusted to them must be intensified; and four -- the unity of the workers class must be further strengthened and all artificial barriers and encapsulation and all other obstacles to the linking and association of workers for the purpose of jointly finding the correct solutions to fulfill their common workers class interests, must be overcome.

Following Bogdanov's explanation, only one delegate speaks during the discussion at 1054 GMT: An unidentified worker employed by an independent agricultural producer, as he identifies himself. Reporting that he submitted an amendment to the draft resolution on behalf of privately employed workers of the Zagreb region, Cakovac and Pula requesting that the resolution should clearly assign the task of organizing privately employed workers in trade unions, he complains that the resolution states only in general terms that the necessary conditions should be created for organizing these workers in trade union organizations. In view of such facts as, for instance, the fact that only about 900 of the 27,000 privately employed workers in Croatia are members of trade union organizations, the resolution should definitely name the trade union organs responsible for organizing these workers, he says. Dusan Bogdanov explains that, under the republican trade union statutes, it is the duty of the communal trade union councils to organize privately employed workers, and that therefore the resolution states only that the necessary conditions for organizing them should be created. The resolution is unanimously adopted by the congress.

At 1101 GMT Djordje Lazic delivers a 12-minute report on the commission for drafting the amendments to the Statute of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia and notes that the commission has adopted only 8 of the proposed 15 amendments because, in the commission's opinion, the 7 rejected amendments exceed the framework of the statute. He reports that the commission has also discussed the draft decision on convening the 10th Congress of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia and expressed itself in favor of "coordinating the date of the 10th congress with the dates of the assembly elections." According to the decision, the 10th Congress will be held earlier than provided for under article 40, section 2 of the statute. The congress unanimously adopts the eight amendments to the statute and the decision on the 10th congress.

At 1116 GMT Marija Brezovac reported on behalf of the Commission for the Verification of the Election of Members of the council and Control Committee of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia. She explains that each of the republican trade union organizations elected 14 members and each of the provincial trade union organizations elected 11 members to the council. The presidents of the republican and provincial trade union councils are members of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia by virtue of their position. In addition, the federation of pensioners elected two members to the council and the federation of disabled workers one member. She reports that of the elected members of the council 12 are Montenegrins, 17 Croatians, 14 Macedonians, 15 Slovenes, 34 Serbs, 9 Muslims, 10 Albanians, 2 Hungarians, 1 Slovak and 3 Yugoslavs. Following the adoption of the report of the Commission for the Verification of Elections, Brezovac reads the names of the members of the Council, and the Control Committee and the congress approves the election.

The letter of the congress to the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium is read by Boris Peric at 1139 GMT and unanimously adopted by the congress.

At 1143 GMT Boguljub Nedeljkovic delivers a 9-minute concluding speech on behalf of the newly elected members of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia in which he stresses among other things that the congress has confirmed the workers' determination to follow Tito's road, and that the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia will be guided by Tito's "guiding idea" that the trade unions and the LCY must be united in action.

Following his expressions of thanks to the host city, all those who were involved in the preparation of the congress and all journalists for reporting on the congress, Stojan Stojcevski proclaims the congress closed at 1155 GMT. In conclusion, the congress delegates sing "Yugoslavia" and "Comrade Tito, We Swear To Thee...." The relay ends at 1157 GMT.

Presidium Members Listed

LD131616 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1304 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG) -- After the end of the Ninth Congress of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia, the first session of the Council of Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia was held which confirmed the election of members of the Presidium of the Council.

The members of the Presidium are: Alija Avdic, Stojaka Lizdek, Kemal Karacic, Lazar Djodjic, Vukadin Rakovic, Milutin Vukasinovic, Josip Franic, Jaana Majdak, Mladen Herceg, Stojan Stojcevski, Mihajlo Djurevski, Aleksandar Donev, Lojze Fortuan, Franc Humar, Harjan Orozen, Milun Tadic, Milanka Stankovic, Radisav Jovanovic, Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, Milos Vujakovic, Dusan Bogdanov and Stjepan Siaic. Thus the Presidium has 22 members, instead of 31 as up to now. The number of the members of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia has also been reduced to 117 from the earlier 138 members.

Bogoljub Nedeljkovic is the president of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia. He was elected to this post in May this year and he will discharge this function until the expiration of the 1-year mandate.

BRIEFS

CORN EXPORTS — Belgrade, November 5 (TANJUG) -- After this year's rich corn harvest, Yugoslavia's corn exports could reach virtually one million tons. Despite large exports, the supplies of the domestic cattle food market would be ensured. The above was stated today, Friday, by director of the Yugoslav grain fund Dimitrije Dimov. Dimov added that in 1981 and 1982 Yugoslavia realized outstanding corn production results of over twenty million tons which have made possible the creation of corn reserves. These reserves can guarantee an important presence at the world agricultural products market to Yugoslav exporters, Dimov also stressed. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 5 Nov 82 LD]